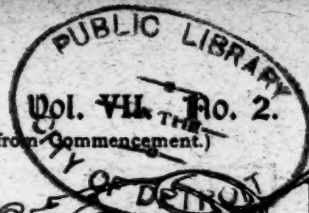


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The Antiquary

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that's old. old friends,
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old books, old wine."*

Goldsmith

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The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

AN important letter by Mr. J. H. Allchin, of the Museum and Public Library, Maidstone, appeared in the *Kent Messenger*, December 31, suggesting that a small committee should be formed to take steps with a view to the purchase of the ancient Hall of Corpus Christi at Maidstone, to be fitted up as a Museum of Kentish Antiquities, to be named as such, and to be under the joint control of the Museum Committee and the Kent Archæological Society. "The exact years of the establishment of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi in Maidstone," wrote Mr. Allchin, "and the building of the Brotherhood Hall are not known, but mention of the Guild occurs in A.D. 1438, when the Brethren received a bequest of 10s. under the will of one Richard William, and the probability is that the Hall was even then, or at least very shortly after, in the occupation of the Guild, and remained in their possession until A.D. 1547, the first year of Edward VI., when an Act was passed for the suppression of chantries and fraternities of the nature of Corpus Christi, and thereby the foundation of that body in Maidstone came to an end, and their home fell into the hands of the Protector, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

"In the following year (A.D. 1548) the inhabitants of Maidstone sought permission to have the use of the Brotherhood Hall for a Grammar School, and the request was granted

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on condition that they raised the sum of £200 for the purchase of the property, and to enable them to obtain that amount the Protector authorized the sale of all the plate and vestments, etc., of All Saints' Church, and the proceeds were devoted to the establishment of the Grammar School, which from that time had its home in the old building for a period of 320 years, down to the year 1871, when the school was removed to the new building in Tonbridge Road, and the Hall was sold to its present owners, and so passed away from the possession of the public."

Mr. Allchin showed in detail the advantages, from several points of view, of the recovery of the Hall for the purpose stated, and outlined a comprehensive scheme for its future use. In the *Messenger* for January 7 these proposals were warmly supported by Sir Martin Conway and other correspondents. We trust that the matter may be taken up and Mr. Allchin's admirable scheme carried out. His letter was illustrated by a view of the Hall from an original drawing by the Rev. Mark Noble, F.S.A., who was Rector of Barming from 1786 to 1827. The Hall is at present in the possession of a brewery company, and is used for the storage of barrels of beer.

The perils of parchment when in the form of charters and other ancient and priceless manuscripts are well known. Winchester possesses a fine series of such, the charters ranging from Henry II. to George II. After being collected by Aldermen Stopher and Jacob from various risky receptacles, Mr. Jacob a year or so since arranged them chronologically in an oak cabinet in a fireproof strong-room. The present Mayor, Mr. J. S. Furley, M.A., a Wykehamist, who is taking a deep and expert interest in the manuscripts, went a few days since to exchange one manuscript for another, when, to his great surprise and alarm, he found that the fireproof chamber was not water-proof, for the heavy rains from defective gutters had soaked through the concrete roof and into the nest of drawers, injuring—we hope not very seriously—many of the manuscripts. These are now being carefully

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dried, and an expert will be asked to examine and flatten the skins, so that they may again be placed in the cabinet, provided the chamber is made proof against the two extremes—fire and water.



An interesting note on "Scottish Prehistoric Bronze Swords" was contributed by Mr. L. MacLellan Mann, F.S.A.Scot., to the *Glasgow Herald* of December 24. "Eleven of these swords," he wrote, "were quite recently found together in one spot in the West of Scotland. Some interesting specimens of this equal-sided, sharp-pointed, leaf-shaped bronze weapon, which is no doubt the most elegant of the many weapons of the Bronze Age, have been promised on loan to the Scottish National Exhibition. The type belongs to the third, fourth, and perhaps to the fifth, century before Christ. It has been erroneously attributed to the Romans, but long before the arrival of the legions on these shores the natives had discarded this weapon and had been fighting with a sword of iron, which had its edges parallel almost up to the tip of the blade.



"The British pre-Roman sword of iron was somewhat longer, and was not by any means so graceful as its predecessor in bronze. This leaf-shaped bronze weapon involved the highest skill and art in its casting and finishing, and was not surpassed by the bronze castings turned out by the best contemporary artificers of Continental and classical lands. The blade was made very keen by being hammered out, and a beading occasionally occurs just within the edge. The shape of the sword shows that it was better adapted for thrusting than striking. Scottish specimens do not differ from the types found in England and Ireland, but Continental specimens betray many differences in style. The weapon has not so far been found with British or Irish burials, a fact which has never been quite satisfactorily accounted for. The sword varies in length from about 17 to 30 inches. It was worn suspended, no doubt well up on the thigh, attached probably by rings of bronze to a belt, and protected by a scabbard of wood or leather,

often fitted with a beautifully cast chape of thin bronze.



"Rings and chapes have been found in association with the swords. In rare instances the hilt is made wholly of bronze, cast in one piece with the blade, and terminates in a globose pommel, the interior of which is sometimes found to contain a small ball of lead. Oftener, however, the hilt consists of a flat hilt-plate cast with the blade, and originally covered with panels of horn, bone, or wood, which materials have seldom, however, come down to our time owing to their perishable character. The panels were attached by rivets of bronze, bone, or wood, in holes drilled or punched out, or at times cast in the hilt-plate. The rivets were not infrequently fixed in slots purposely left vacant in the casting of the hilt-plate. The rivet-holes and clots and the contour of the hilt-plate vary very much in character. From these differences it may be possible for some archaeologist of the future to classify successfully the types in some chronological sequence. No guards were employed, but the base of the blade expands rapidly as it joins the hilt-plate. Here each edge is often notched, up to which points perhaps the hilt covering extended. Many students, ignoring this circumstance, have been misled into thinking that the handle was very small, and therefore (what in itself is a false deduction) that the people who wielded the weapon had small hands."



A remarkable discovery of Roman coins is reported by the Paris *Temps* to have been made in December on the property of M. Banet at Bonpas, about four kilomètres from Perpignan. Men preparing land for the planting of vines brought to light an earthenware pot, which was smashed by the pick, containing more than 600 coins dating from about 100 B.C. to 25 B.C.



Referring to *A Quantock Family: the Stawells of Cothelstone and their Descendants*, Colonel G. D. Stawell writes: "In the very complimentary review of this book in your issue of January, 1911, your reviewer regretted that the fourteenth century monument in the church at Cothelstone had been

'disfigured by affixing to it brass tablets of the Stawells' arms and quarterings. It would have been much better if the tomb had been left alone, and these arms affixed to the walls.' I fear that I did not make it sufficiently clear on page 283 *et seq.* of my book that the arms were repainted on shields which had been cut on the monument, and used for the same purpose since the time of its erection. The work was carried out under the direction of Mr. Bligh Bond, Hon. Diocesan Architect of Wells, who, with Mr. St. John Hope, of the Society of Antiquaries, determined the dates of the monument and of the recumbent figures thereon. The arms were identified at the Herald's College as belonging to the same period. As the sixteenth century monument had been moved from its former position in the church by the grandfather of the present proprietor of Cothelstone in order to make room for the pulpit, at which time the canopy surmounting it, which bore the arms of Sir John Stawell and Elizabeth Dyer, his wife, was taken away, it was feared that the identity of the figures both on the fourteenth and sixteenth century monuments might in course of time again be lost sight of. For this reason small brass plates, giving in modern letters the names and dates of death of Sir Matthew de Stawell and Eleanor his wife, and Sir John Stawell and Elizabeth his wife, were affixed to the two monuments, the letters E. B. de Sher : D. S. P. R. C. A. D. 1909. being added in each case. The word 'Sher' is surmounted by a small baron's coronet."

The *Architect* for January 6, among a variety of attractive features, had some notes on "Post-and-Plaster Buildings in Cheshire," with a profusion of illustrations, drawings of the sedilia and piscina at the fine church of Terrington St. Clement, Norfolk, and many other illustrations.

All readers of the *Antiquary* will join in hearty congratulations to Sir George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., on the knighthood conferred on him by the King. Sir Laurence has in past days edited this magazine, as well as the *Archaeological Review*. He founded the Folk-Lore Society in 1878, and for many years was its honorary secretary, later filling

the office of president. His contributions to folk-lore and archaeological literature have been numerous and valuable. To the world in general Sir Laurence Gomme is best known as the able clerk to the London County Council.

A Reuter's telegram from Rome says that in the course of the excavations which are still being made at Pompeii, it is stated by the *Tribuna*, the body of a petrified woman has been discovered. On the body were jewels of great value, including bracelets, necklace, and chatelaines, and it is assumed from this that their wearer belonged to the Patrician class. Especially remarkable among the jewels are two clasps, each composed of twenty-one pearls in a cluster. These clasps have both an artistic and archaeological value, for nothing comparable with them has been found before among the ruins of Pompeii.

The results of recent excavations in Denbighshire were described by Mr. T. Arthur Acton to the members of the Cymmrodorion Society on January 13. In 1907 Mr. Acton commenced the excavations on land which he acquired for the purpose near the small town of Holt, in East Denbighshire. He found his land to be full of Roman relics, but thirty years ago, when the field was drained, tons of them were thrown out, and were used to fill up holes and for the repair of Old Chester Lane and pathway. Roman walls were actually tunnelled through to lay the pipes. The results of the excavations so far seemed to point to the existence at one time of a very considerable Roman settlement at Holt, but the buildings discovered did not belong to a military station. Professor Haverfield and Professor Bosanquet agreed that the main buildings were probably a manufactory—a portion of a tile and pottery works. The recent discovery of the stamp of the potter, Julius Victor, made that certain. It was believed that iron nails were made on the spot and other iron work carried on there. Small crucibles, used for casting bronzes, and great quantities of lead, also in lumps and shapes, with dross adhering to them, as if they had just come from the casting-ladle, had also been found. It was curious, too, that window-glass in large pieces

had been unearthed, and it was possible that it had been made there. He was convinced that the results of his discoveries would ultimately prove the existence of a very important manufactory of common Roman pottery, probably the largest not only in Wales, but in the British Isles. He intended to continue the excavations, and was very hopeful of making new and interesting discoveries.

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The *Liverpool Daily Courier* of January 6 published the first of a series of articles under the head of "Antiquarian Notes," which are to appear monthly. The editorial introduction says that the purpose of the "Notes" is "to afford a medium of communication between antiquaries, to bring to notice facts, records, and theories relating to things old and forgotten, and generally to organize the means of preserving curious and local valuable records. There must be in private possession in Liverpool many old documents, family letters, and deeds which relate to matters of public interest, and the editor of 'Antiquarian Notes' will be glad of the opportunity of inspecting any such documents, especially those dealing with the outer townships." The material must be ample, and we cordially wish the enterprise success.

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In the well-established "Notes and Queries" column, ably edited by Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, of another provincial paper, the *Evesham Journal*, the publication began on January 14 of what promises to be a very readable and useful series of papers by Dr. Charles S. Tomes on "Life in Worcestershire at the End of the Seventeenth Century," based on a number of books and papers in the author's possession. All such descriptions taken from or founded on contemporary documents are of permanent value.

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The old Roman boat found some months ago by workmen who were excavating for the foundations of the new County Hall at Lambeth has now been housed in one of the vaults formed by the arches of the terrace on the river front. It has been treated with several coats of glycerine, and remains in an excellent state of preservation, in spite of its

sixteen centuries' burial in the mud of the Thames. The relic is nearly 50 feet long, and weighs more than six tons. In order to lift it a wooden platform was constructed beneath it, and the whole mass was moved bodily to its present resting-place. The ribs, which have been almost flattened out by the weight of the mud which for so many hundreds of years has rested upon them, are fastened to the keel by wooden pegs, which are still well preserved. There is practically no sign of decay in the whole structure, which is complete save for a small portion of the stern which some twenty years ago was accidentally cut away by workmen who were building a warehouse. These men treated it merely as buried rubbish, and it was not until the present contractors found it necessary to go deeper into the mud that the outline of the ancient boat was discovered.

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With it were found many coins, fixing the actual date of the vessel as within thirty years of the close of the third century. Other interesting finds included some rams' horns coated with mud that looks almost like cement, and to the touch is equally hard; some pieces of Roman pottery, and, what are more interesting still, some horse-shoes made of charcoal-smelted Sussex iron. From this discovery it is inferred that so far back as the year 277 there was a ford leading from a point well to the south of the river, with a horse ferry to convey vehicles from Lambeth across to the neighbourhood of Horseferry Road, which is still a well-known Westminster thoroughfare. The actual position of the spot where the boat and its adjuncts were found is 25 feet below the level of the river at high water, and some 60 yards from the present bank.

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We learn from the recently issued number of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* that Mr. Seager and Miss Hall, working at Gournia for the Philadelphia Museum, have discovered about a hundred and fifty burials of an entirely new type. The bodies were found in "inverted jars of pottery, with the knees drawn up to the chin, the corpse having been trussed and put into the jar head foremost, so that when the whole was inverted, the body remained in a sitting posture." The date is

said to be fixed as a little earlier than that of the chamber-tombs at Knossos, and neither difference of period nor difference of wealth seems, we are told, sufficient to account for such wide divergence between the two modes of disposal of the dead.



The *Times* of December 28 reported that during alterations to a building at Farnham, Surrey, which until recently was known as the Goat's Head, one of the oldest licensed houses in the town, some interesting discoveries were made, and after works of restoration which have been carried out the town is now possessed of an unusually perfect Elizabethan residence. The front of the house was found to have two casings. Underneath some modern lath and plaster work was another covering of old rough cast, and when this was removed evidence was found of a much earlier framework, to which much of the present house has been added. The date of the earliest part is probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Under the floor of the top room was found a document relating to the sale of cloth ("dowlas"), and it is probable that the house was occupied at one time by a merchant interested in the wool trade, which formerly flourished in Farnham.



In the same issue of our contemporary appeared a long communication, filling two and a half columns, from correspondents in Seville, under the headlines "An Arctic Pompeii: Excavations in Andalusia: An Historic Discovery." It is stated that the Spanish Government, as represented by the gentlemen in charge of the work, are doing their utmost to conceal this important discovery. "Why so much secrecy should be observed," the correspondents remark, "we fail to understand. We merely state the fact. The site of the buried Arabic city is at Az-Zahra, near Cordova. This place was a pleasure resort built by the Khalif Abderrahman III. between 936 and 961, added to later, and sacked and destroyed in 1009. A very interesting description was given of the work of excavation, which appears to have been very hastily and carelessly carried out, with destructive results.

"No plan of excavation," say the writers, "appears to have been prepared. The débris from the upper of the three terraces, which was the first discovered, has been flung out on the sloping ground, beneath which lies the second tier, and that of the second upon the third. The whole place looks more like an attempt at surface mining than the excavation of a buried city absolutely unique in its architectural and archæological interest. It suggests a search for buried treasure rather than for works of art; but this is, of course, impossible, for, apart from the position of the gentlemen superintending the work, all Spanish archæologists who know anything of the history of Cordova must be aware that when the palace and town of Az Zahra and its neighbour Az-Zahira or Balis were seized by the Mudarite and Berber troops in the rebellion of 1009, the place suffered a four days' sack, everything of value was looted, and it was abandoned by its inhabitants, never again to be the home of men. Thus it is certain that the most exhaustive treasure-hunt would produce no treasure in the usual sense of the word."



The visitors were not allowed to take photographs, or pencil sketches, or even written notes, of what they saw. Unsatisfactory as both the methods pursued and the treatment of visiting archæologists have been, there is yet some addition to knowledge. The writers conclude by saying: "Meanwhile, the positive gain to the history of early Mohammedan art in Spain is as follows: The style, technique, and design, employed both at Az-Zahra and at Balis prove that Abderrahman III. favoured the Egyptian or Copto-Arabic school of art which prevailed in the 'territory of Seville' during the long reign under which peace was patched up by his personal influence between his relatives and friends on the mother's side, the Muwallads and Yemenites of Seville, and their racial and religious antagonists, his father's people, the Mudarite Arabs of Cordova. As for Alman-sur, he was a pure-blooded Yemenite, and naturally preferred the art traditions of his race. The fragments of glass, broken though they be, demonstrate that this manufacture had reached a high level before the fatal year of 1009, for the relics we saw were perfect in

form and material, many having the extraordinary silver sheen, the secret of which has been lost long since. And the scattered bits of pottery show that the tenth century Arabs were familiar with painting and glazing the vessels which they made of calcined clay. Stuck in the débris on the hillside we found innumerable fragments, which, although not more than an inch or so square, showed on one side the rough, almost matt, glaze, which we know as early Arabic, and on the reverse the smooth, shining glaze of various colours, which is commonly considered to be of modern invention. The designs on these fragments were by no means up to the artistic level of the colours or the forms—so far as these could be guessed at—and we take it, therefore, that what we saw were utensils only used for kitchen purposes, while the rich men who lived here ate off silver or gold, and drank out of the exquisite glass already mentioned.

“Long study of the Arabic art of this country had already convinced us personally of all these things; the excavations of Az-Zahra and Balis—both built between 936 and 988, and both destroyed so completely that they became ‘a haunt of wild beasts’ in 1009—seem to confirm our private conclusions beyond dispute. The serious importance of the discovery lies in the fact that no other town in Moslem Spain had the same history as this, so that no other similar discovery, were such possible, could take the same place in the history of Spanish-Arabic art.”



The *Builder* of December 24 contained a careful and able architectural description of the fine church of St. Kyneburga at Castor, near Peterborough. The article, which included much interesting and important detail, was written by Mr. E. Howley Sim, and illustrated by a series of the author's measured drawings of the church.



The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* reports that interesting Roman discoveries were made at Lincoln on January 9. While engaged in levelling a football pitch near the ponds on the South Common, Corporation workmen unearthed a Roman urn of grey ware, 7 inches high and 5 inches across the rim.

The vessel was peculiarly decorated, evidently by rough clay being fixed to the outside, and drawn over the urn with the fingers, leaving a scaly sort of design. The vessel was full of earth, and the original contents, if any, were not apparent. Close by some large stones were turned up, but these seemed to have no significance except one, which was 2 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 12 inches thick. The attention of Mr. Kennington, Commons' Warden, was attracted to this, and he reported the discovery to Mr. A. Smith, the Curator of the Lincoln County Museum. Mr. Smith accordingly went and inspected the object, which appeared to be nothing more than a rough square stone, except for a fillet along the sides. But bearing in mind that a Roman memorial stone was discovered within less than 100 yards of the spot two years ago, the Curator requested that the object should be dug out for closer inspection, with a view to seeing if there were any inscription. The workmen were pulling up the stone, when an almost square portion, about 3 inches thick, slipped off the top, and it was at once seen to be a cist containing cremated remains. The latter were placed in a circular cavity, 10 inches across. The contents were carefully removed to prevent loss, and among the burnt bones and earth were found two small glass vessels, usually known as tear-bottles, which brands the interment as being of Roman date. The upper portion of the cist had a rectangular recess for the reception of the lid. So far as can at present be seen there is no inscription.

The discovery lends point to the supposition that during the time of the Roman occupation this was the site of a cemetery. The spot was within a short distance of a Roman highway, being near the junction of the two roads which ran south and west, one running through Leicester onward to Bath, and the other southward to London.



Our old and valued correspondent, Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes: “The cost of the great work of putting in new and permanent foundations to Winchester Cathedral, one of the largest and most historic structures in Europe, was estimated at £100,000, and it is pleasant to record that this total only

wants now £3,000 to complete it. On Christmas Day at morning service Canon Stenning, the Chairman of the Shilling Card Collection, presented to the Dean a cheque for £2,635 *rs. od.*, which was laid upon the altar with the ordinary offertory. There are still many cards out. Since the cheque was presented, several sums have come in, hence the consummation of the entire sum is pretty sure. Messrs. Thompson's staff with the diver are now at work under the south transept, the most difficult of many difficult sections, for the gable was many inches out of 'plumb.' The question of dealing with the great wall of the south aisle of the nave, whether by a quasi-cloister or buttresses such as Wykeham used on the north aisle, remains for decision. In Wykeham's great structural scheme there were the old monastic cloisters on the south. These were pulled down by Bishop Horne in Elizabeth's destructive reign to save repair, and have the value of the lead. Many very curious things, from Roman to comparatively modern times, have been found in the great excavations. These are carefully preserved by Mr. Ferrar, the representative of Messrs. Thompson, and all antiquaries will be glad to know that in him and Mr. Long the past and its relics have reverent and intelligent custodians. It is interesting to recall the fact that in 1896-98 Messrs. Thompson repaired the entire timber roofs of the Cathedral, and Messrs. Moreton the lead, so that the cost of roofs, foundations, and other essentials will total up perhaps to £200,000. The evil word 'restoration' has no place in the great works, which are only repairs, substituting enduring for the defective methods of Norman and later builders."



In a recently published number of the *Annales* of the Egyptian Service des Antiquités, says the *Athenaeum*, Sir Gaston Maspero clears up some doubt as to the mysterious temple which the natives believe to exist on the west bank of the Nile, near Abu Simbel. Professor Breasted recently searched for this, and found a rock with two natural openings which, at some distance, resembles a buried temple, the illusion being increased by the fact that its surface is covered with prehistoric sketches, among which are giraffes,

ostriches, boats, and the like. Sir Gaston assures us that a regular legend has grown up round this, to the effect that the Director of the Service periodically searches for this temple, finds it, and then sees it disappear like the castle in Scott's "Bridal of Triermain." He says that the legend, in one form or another, has now been going on for centuries, and that the oldest variant of it presupposes the existence of a real temple. He also says that he has never looked for it himself, although every native from Esneh to Wâdy Halfa is willing to swear that he has.



The *Illustrated London News* of January 7 contained several illustrations, from photographs by Mr. Lovat Fraser, of the "sea of tombs," the extraordinary necropolis at Bahrein, the famous centre of the Persian Gulf pearl-fisheries. The tombs stretch for miles in a series of undulations into the interior of Bahrein. Some mounds are 50 feet high, others vary from 30 to 20 feet. There are usually two chambers to each mound, an upper and a lower. The tombs are of extreme antiquity.



A Reuter's telegram from Khartum, dated December 21, reports that Mr. J. Garstang has recommenced excavations at the buried city of Meröe, on the Nile. He has discovered a palace, a bath-room in perfect preservation, the walls of an acropolis, quays, and a harbour. A bronze head with inlaid eyes, larger than life—an excellent piece of Greek art—was also unearthed.



Several inscriptions and architectural sculptures of the Genoese period from 1346 to 1566 have recently been found in Chios in the researches which are being conducted by the British School at Athens. At a meeting held in the Library of the School, Mr. F. W. Hasluck, the Assistant Director, explained, according to the report sent by the correspondent of the *Morning Post*, that the most attractive of the sculptures are a series of doorways and lintel reliefs, chiefly in white marble, such as are characteristic of the earlier Genoese *palazzi*. The series includes three complete doorways (of which two have sculptured lintels), five lintel reliefs with religious subjects, and several fragments of

similar reliefs. Of the entire reliefs three represent St. George, the patron saint of Genoa, two the Annunciation, and one the Triumphal Entry: a fragment seems to come from a Nativity. Reliefs from Genoa closely resembling the Chian are generally attributed to the workshop of the Gaggini da Bissone, a family of Lombard marble-workers, who were active in Genoa from about 1450 onwards. It is known from a contemporary document that in 1515 a Genoese sculptor, Francesco (? Gaggini) da Bissone, was commissioned to decorate a palace of the Giustiniani family in Chios, and there is some probability that one of the surviving reliefs, which can be attributed on internal evidence to about the right date, and bears (like many of the others) the arms of the family in question, is an original by the hand of this artist.

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Mr. Reginald A. Smith gave an address on December 14, before the Royal Society of Arts, on Roman London, dealing principally with the position and structure of the main roads, fords, and bridges. It might be accidental, he said, that London stone was at one angle of an enclosure, which had an area of about fifty or sixty acres, closely corresponding to that of a legionary camp. The *prætorium* or headquarters of such a camp would approximately coincide with the site of St. Peter's, Cornhill, under which massive Roman walls had been found extending westward to St. Michael's Church and eastward under Leadenhall Market. In the opinion of Roach Smith and other well-known antiquaries, these were connected with an important public building, and an apsed building resembling a basilica was found under the market. Close by, at the cross-roads, probably the *Carfax* of London mentioned in two ordinances of Edward III., stood the Cornhill standard, a fountain of such importance as a landmark that distances on milestones throughout England, we are told, were measured from it as from the heart of the city. There was, therefore, some ground for considering this point the centre of Roman London. The city developed, he suggested, from a legionary camp, no doubt occupied in force at the very outset of the Roman conquest, and

possibly later by legions on the way to the front, but soon given over to a civil population, which rapidly made it the leading commercial city of the province. It was interesting to note in this connection that St. Peter's claimed to be the first Christian church in Britain, and certainly ranked higher than a parochial church in the Middle Ages, for its school was one of four maintained by order of Parliament in London. Its foundation by Lucius in the second century was, no doubt, fanciful, but there might be some justification for the claim that it was the seat of a bishop, or even archbishop, in the Constantine period.



Two Ancient Scottish Brooches.

BY SIR CHARLES ROBINSON, C.B., F.S.A.



WHEN a short time ago, I casually acquired the Anglo-Saxon brooch illustrated in the number of the *Antiquary* for last July, I remembered that I possessed two other ancient brooches, which it gradually dawned upon me showed certain analogies with the newly acquired treasure. These are two ancient Scottish brooches, used to fasten the plaids, presumably of chieftains or other important members of Highland clans. One of them, moreover, is a silver brooch engraved and inlaid with niello, precisely in the manner of the Anglo-Saxon brooch. These brooches I acquired from a curiosity dealer in Edinburgh some twenty years ago, and I am informed that others of similar types exist in Scottish collections. As to the respective dates of these brooches, I should think there must be a wide interval. The smaller (silver niello inlaid one—Fig. 1) is obviously much the older of the two, and but that I am informed that other very similar ones are known, and that niello inlaying on silver is a Scottish specialty, which has been practised almost down to our own time, I should have thought it not far removed in date from the Anglo-Saxon brooch.

The other, larger brooch (Fig. 2) is of brass, originally gilt. It is difficult to assign a date to it, but I suggest that it can scarcely be

later than the first half of the sixteenth century. What I desire to point out is that the decorative scheme of these two brooches, strong confirmation to the theory of the Northern (Northumbrian) origin of the Anglo-Saxon brooch.

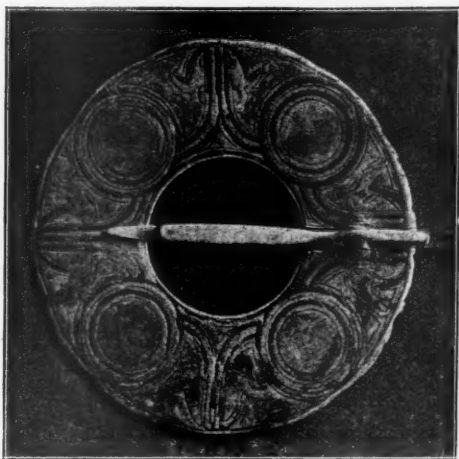


FIG. 1.

more especially that of the smaller (silver one), is practically that of the Anglo-Saxon brooch—namely, a cross enclosing a central

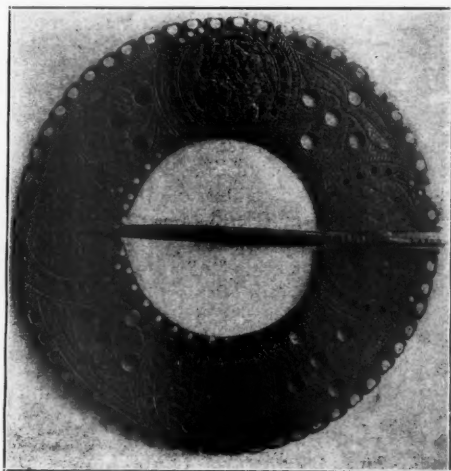


FIG. 2.

space, surrounded by a wide annular margin, filled in with roundels or circular medallions. These analogies I cannot but think lend
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An Episode in the History of Penshurst Place.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

TO many who only know a little of the history of Penshurst by visiting the place, or from what they may have read in the numerous magazine articles which have been published of late years dealing with its artistic charms or with some of the romantic incidents connected with the Sidney family, it may come as something of a surprise to be told that, during the eight or nine centuries which have elapsed since the place became known, the Sidney connection with it lasted for less than two hundred years; and that its present owners, although using the same name, have only been permitted to do so by royal licence, and are themselves but remotely connected with the original Sidney family. But although the story we have to relate belongs to so recent a time as the latter half of the eighteenth century, it may be as well to recall briefly the history of Penshurst during the earlier period of its existence.

Penshurst is not mentioned in the Domesday Book; and in the earliest notices we get of it the name seems to be indifferently called Pencestre or Penshurst, as in an Indulgence of 1249 it is spelled Peneshurste, while in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291 it is spelled Pencestre.* The first Lord of the Manor whose name appears to have been recorded was John Belemeyns, a Canon of St. Paul's, who obtained permission, in 1239, from the Patron Rector and Vicar of the church at Leigh, in which parish Penshurst was then included, to have a chapel below the hall of his manor-house; and ten years later a further indulgence was granted to Thomas de Penshurst for a free chapel for ever to his manor of Penshurst, to be served by his own chaplain,

* *Hussey's Churches of Kent*, etc.

with the reservation of certain payments to be made to Leigh. It may be presumed from this that John Belemeyns had in the meantime died, and, as Hasted speaks of Stephen de Penshurst as his nephew, we may perhaps regard his successor, Thomas de Penshurst, also as his nephew, if he was not, indeed, a nearer relation. Stephen de Penshurst, or Sir Stephen de Penchester, to call him by the name under which he is generally designated, may have been the son of Thomas, but at all events he was the Lord of the Manor through the latter half of the thirteenth century, and he is buried in the existing church, where his mutilated effigy still remains. He had been appointed by Henry III. Constable of Dover Castle, and he continued to act in that capacity until his death in 1299, for Edward I.; and during his tenure of that office he had all the records of the castle collected and digested into a book, which was used by Darell in compiling his *History of Dover Castle*. Stephen was also the owner of Allington Castle, near Maidstone, which he rebuilt after obtaining a licence to crenellate from Edward I. in 1281. This may perhaps in a measure account for the Penchesters' comparatively brief tenure of Penshurst, for the two sons of Alicia, the daughter and heiress of Sir Stephen, who had married John de Colomers, sold the manor in 1338 to Sir John de Pulteney, less than a hundred years after her family obtained the property on the death of John Belemeyns.

This Sir John de Pulteney, who was a man of considerable wealth, may be regarded as the founder of Penshurst Place, for he obtained a licence to crenellate his manor-house in 15 Edward III. (1340-41); and to him is attributed the existing great hall. He, however, died in 1360, leaving a son nine years old and a widow who married Sir Nicholas Loraine; and the son, William de Pulteney, dying without issue, the property passed to Nicholas, the son of Sir Nicholas Loraine, who married a daughter of the Earl of Oxford; and dying without issue, his widow married Sir John Devereux. This Sir John seems to have continued the building operations of his predecessor, for he also obtained a licence to crenellate in 16 Richard II. (1392); but he could not have done very much, for in 1394, both he and his wife being dead, the property

reverted to Margaret, the sister to Nicholas Loraine, whose son John in 1408 sold it to John, Duke of Bedford, the third son of Henry IV.

The Duke of Bedford added considerably to the buildings, but, dying without issue, it passed to his brother Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and at his death reverted to the Crown. Henry VI. in 1447 granted it to Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was killed in the Battle of Northampton in 1460; but it continued in the Duke's family until his great-grandson was beheaded by Henry VIII. in 1521.

The property having again reverted to the Crown, Edward VI. granted it first to John, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and a few months afterwards it was in the possession of Sir Ralph Vane, who was executed in 1552 for his share in the Somerset conspiracy, when, falling once again to the King's gift, he presented it in the same year to Sir William Sidney, Knight-Banneret.

It is unnecessary here to follow the history of the Sidney family during the 191 years of their rule at Penshurst, since this is pretty well known to most readers; but it will be well to refer to those members of it who held the title of Earls of Leicester, on account of the claimant to their name and dignity who appeared, long after the death of the last recognized Earl, at the end of the eighteenth century. Sir Henry Sidney, who erected the gatehouse of Penshurst Place in 1585, the son and successor of Sir William Sidney, married Mary, daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and sister to Queen Elizabeth's Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, at whose death the title had lapsed. James I., however, revived it in 1618 by making Robert Sidney, the second son of Sir Henry, whose elder brother Philip had died leaving only a daughter, Earl of Leicester, as well as Baron Sidney of Penshurst in Kent, who thus became the eighteenth holder of the former historic title. He was succeeded by three descendants, each the son of the former, his great-grandson, Robert, the twenty-first Earl, being summoned to Parliament, in 1689, during the life of his father.*

* Dr. Peter Heylyn, *A Help to English History*, revised edition, 1709.

This Robert, Earl of Leicester, who died in 1702, had a family of fifteen children, of whom Philip the second son, John the fourth son, and Jocelain the seventh son, succeeded him as twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth Earls of Leicester, and none of them left an heir to the title; but Thomas, the sixth son, a Colonel in the Dragoons, who died in 1729, left two daughters. With the death, therefore, of Jocelain in 1743, the title of Earl of Leicester again lapsed, and the name of Sidney, so far as this historic family is concerned, became extinct.

Jocelain had married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Lewis Thomas, of Glamorgan-shire, in 1716, but had been separated from her, though not divorced, since 1722 or 1723,* and by her he had no issue; but by another connection he had an illegitimate daughter who was known as Anne Sidney, and afterwards became Mrs. Steatfeild, to whom he endeavoured to secure the Penshurst estates after his death, to the prejudice of his nieces, the daughters of his brother, Colonel Thomas Sidney. These nieces were Mary and Elizabeth Sidney, the elder one married to Sir Brownlow Sherard, Baronet, of Lophorp, Lincolnshire, and the younger to William Perry, Esquire, of Turville, Buckinghamshire; and the husbands of the two heiresses commenced proceedings against the Earl, to restrain him from dealing with the property to the prejudice of their rights, and their action was pending at the time of his death. After this had happened, however, and to avoid the entire loss of the property in the costs of litigation, they obtained a compromising Act of Parliament, 20 George II. (1746), one result of which was a division of the Kentish property between the sisters, which gave the Penshurst estate to Mrs. Elizabeth Perry and her husband, William Perry of Turville.

This William Perry belonged to an old Gloucestershire family who resided at Wormington Place, and were Lords of the Manor of Wormington, in the eastern division of the county, and he was grandson to Timothy Perry, who had married Jane Ovey, the sole heiress of Turville Manor, in the county of

* Lipscombe's *History of Buckinghamshire*, p. 630, note.

Bucks; and the Perrys seem to have made this latter place their principal residence, even after they had obtained possession of Penshurst. Timothy Perry had two sons, Weedon and Thomas, of which the younger died in 1729, unmarried, at the age of twenty. The elder married the daughter of William Barnsley, of Ursley Park, Herefordshire, and died in 1720, aged twenty-eight years, and left a son, William, who became the husband of Elizabeth Sidney.*

The Perrys appear to have taken possession of Penshurst as soon as their right to the property had been established by the Act of Parliament in 1746, for in 1747 George Vertue, the engraver, prepared a bird's-eye view of Penshurst Place for Mr. William Perry, which, however, was not published until 1778, when his widow presented it to the publishers to illustrate Hasted's work on Kent; and in 1752 he obtained the King's sign-manual permitting the issue of himself and his wife to enjoy the name of Sidney, and to bear and use the coat armour of the Earls of Leicester. William Perry is stated, by Hasted, to have much beautified Penshurst, although no trace of his work can now be particularly identified, and to have enriched it with a good collection of pictures which he had purchased during his travels in Italy. It was, perhaps, while he was engaged in making this collection that he came across Sir Horace Mann at Florence, when he appears to have claimed Horace Walpole as a mutual acquaintance—a course which provoked the remark in Walpole's letter to Sir Horace, of July 21, 1753: "I never spoken a word to him in my life, but when he went out of his own dressing-room at Penshurst that Mr. Chute and I might see it, and I then said, 'I hope we don't disturb you': he grunted something and walked away."

William Perry died in 1757, after he had held the offices of Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1741, and Lord Lieutenant of Radnorshire in 1751; and he left surviving him his son Algernon Perry Sidney, who died, unmarried and intestate, in 1768, and two daughters, Elizabeth Jane, who married Bysse Shelley, and Frances, who married

* Henry W. Aldred, *The Ancient and Modern History of Turville*.

Mr. Poitiers. Besides these he had three other daughters, who all died unmarried, and an elder son, William, who died, unmarried, in 1740, at the age of twenty, and was buried at Turville. His monument, which stands in a chapel to the north of the parish church of St. Mary, bears this inscription, apparently, however, to judge from the way the name of Sidney is used in it, not carved before 1752, when the licence to use that family name was granted: "In this vault was deposited in 1740 William Sidney, son of William Perry, Esquire, and of Elizabeth his wife, granddaughter and co-heir with her only sister Mary to Sir Robert Sidney, Knight, summoned to Parliament as Lord Sidney, y^e first of William and Mary, who was afterwards Earl of Leicester by descent, and also co-heir to Ambrose and Robert, the late famous Earls of Warwick and Leicester, both sons of John Sutton de Dudley, late Duke of Northumberland."

Although the Act of Parliament had confirmed Mrs. Elizabeth Perry in her claim on the Penshurst Place estates, it would appear that the family portraits and other pictures, with, perhaps, some other movable effects, remained the joint property of herself and her sister Mary, who seems to have adopted the name of Sidney, and was known as Lady Sherard Sidney. At her death, in 1764, she left her property and effects to a Lady Yonge, from whom Mrs. Perry appears to have bought her sister's share of the estates; but her share of the pictures was left, for some reason unexplained, to be disposed of by auction. Horace Walpole attended the sale and bought some of them; and in a letter to George Montague, dated May 15, 1764, he informs him of his purchases, and concludes with, "Thus ends half the glory of Penshurst."

Mrs. Perry appears to have claimed and used the style of both Lady Lisle and Lady Sidney, and her special suite of rooms at Penshurst, which led out from the minstrels' gallery, is mentioned in Measom's *Guide to the South-Eastern Railway for 1858* as "Lady Perry's"; but she does not appear to have had any warrant to use such a style even as a courtesy title. Towards the end of her life, however, a claimant arose who sought, not only to have his right to the earldom of Leicester and other titles acknowledged, but

to oust her from all the Sidney estates. This pretender was a son of the last Countess of Leicester, and he styled himself John, Earl of Leicester, and had resided at Court Lodge, Yalding, Kent. In a letter dated October 19, 1788, to the Countess of Upper Ossory, Horace Walpole speaks of being entertained by an account of a visit paid by this Lord Leicester to Penshurst, which, Walpole says, "had belonged to his ancestors, but that he had been wronged by usurpers"—a statement which had already been proved in court to be incorrect; but perhaps Walpole's spiteful feeling towards Mr. Perry influenced his judgment, and it shows that "claimants," even in those days, had their supporters, however bad their cause. He goes on to describe an incident of the visit thus: "In the mansion he found a helmet, and put it on, but, unfortunately, it had been made for some paladin whose head was not of the exact standard that a genuine Earl of Leicester's should be, and in doffing it he almost tore one of his ears off."

The story of this attempt to oust Mrs. Perry is narrated at length in Lipscombe's *History of Buckinghamshire*, in a note to p. 630, which requires to be quoted at length sufficiently to explain all the circumstances: "In a trial at Bar, on a Writ of Right, before the Grand Assize, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, in 1782, between John Sidney, Earl of Leicester, Viscount Lisle, and Baron Sidney of Penshurst, County Kent, Demandant, and Elizabeth Perry, widow, tenant, before Alexander, Lord Loughborough, Lord Chief Justice; Puisne Justices Gould, Nares and Heath; it was established that Jocelin, Earl of Leicester, married (Elizabeth) Thomas, in 1716, and that they were separated *circ.* 1722 or 1723, and continued apart until his Lordship's death; and being a supposed tenant in fee, he made a will in 1743 devising certain estates to his natural daughter Ann Sidney, afterwards Mrs. Streatfeild; his estates descended to Mrs. Perry, his surviving niece, and Lady Sherard her sister (with whom he had joined in a deed, in 1742, to raise money, declaring that at that time he had no male issue) and died in 1747;* the Demandant stated that he was born in 1738; and the

* This should be 1743.

verdict was, that Elizabeth Perry had the best right to hold the premises and appurtenances mentioned to her and her heirs; but the Demandant, as the son of the Countess of Leicester, being born in wedlock when there was no divorce between the parties, though he lost the estate, gained the Peerage, which if admitted by the Lords, with the Earldom of Leicester, would revive the Barony of Sidney, which Mrs. Perry had lost." It is said that straitened means and a "difference in religion" prevented him from taking his case before the House of Lords, and we hear nothing more about him. The title of Earl of Leicester was, however, conferred in 1744, the year following the death of Earl Jocelin, on Sir Thomas Coke of Holkham, a descendant of the celebrated lawyer, who was made Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester; but he died in 1759, and, his only son having predeceased him, the title lapsed with him. But it was again revived in his family when it was conferred, in 1837, on Thomas William Coke, ancestor and predecessor in title of the present Earl of Leicester.

Both of Mrs. Perry's sons having predeceased her, she was succeeded in the estates by her grandson, the son of her eldest married daughter, Elizabeth Jane Perry, who was born at Turville in 1741. In 1769 she was married to Mr. Bysse Shelley, who belonged to an old Sussex family, becoming his second wife, by whom she had a large family; and she died at Turville in 1781, the year before the ejectment suit against her mother was tried. A few years after her death, her husband, acting either for himself or as guardian to his son, seems to have sold the ancestral properties of the Perrys both at Wormington and Turville, the latter passing in 1796 to Thomas Butlin, Esquire; and it was about the same time, or slightly subsequent, a state of impecuniosity, being, perhaps, the not very creditable reason, that the valuable collection of manuscripts, and much of the historic armour for which Penshurst was famous, were dispersed.

This Sir Bysse Shelley was created a Baronet in 1806, and became the first Baronet of the poet's direct line, "of whom many strange tales are on record."*

* *The Antiquary*, vol. iii., p. 54.

second son of Timothy Shelley, of Castle-Goring, Sussex, by his wife Johanna Plum, of New York, "an American widow." Sir Bysse Shelley's eldest son by his first wife, Mary Catherine Michell, was Timothy, who succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death in 1815; but the eldest son of his second wife, Elizabeth Jane Perry, was John, who as heir to his mother took the name of Sidney, in addition to that of Shelley, by royal sign-manual dated March 6, 1793, and the arms of Sidney by patent dated the 16th of the same month, and was eventually made a Baronet on December 12, 1818.

With this Sir John Shelley Sidney, after a lapse of fifty years, an owner bearing the honoured name of the old family once more ruled in Penshurst, though the trace of Sidney blood in his veins was but thin; but when his son and successor, in 1825, married Lady Sophia Fitz-Clarence, the eldest daughter of Dorothy Jordan, and when, later, William IV. conferred on him the title of Viscount De l'Isle and Dudley, so suggestive of the older names, the Perry and Shelley era was forgotten, and the details of its story have to be sought for by the curious.



A Late Celtic Cemetery at Welwyn, Herts.

BY R. T. ANDREWS.

(Concluded from p. 10.)

REVERTING to the early British and Roman roads mentioned at the commencement of this paper: one of them, the Ermine Street, runs northward near the eastern border of the county. On its course it passed by Cattle Gate, Cheshunt, and thence through Hoddesdon, Hertford Heath, and Ware. It is believed that at a point near the New River Head (Chadwell Hill, between Hertford and Ware) a trackway branched from it, and, until about the year 1820, was the highway to Hertford (a portion of it still remains, and is known as Mead Lane). From Hertford this continued via St. Andrew's Street, and a pathway to

Camp's (Campus) Hill, beyond the County Hospital, to the Welwyn Road (locally called Sandy Lane), the course of which it followed to the Holly Bushes, where the present road branches to Tewin. Thence it crossed the fields on the north bank of the Mimram, and can to-day be traced onward by roads and ancient footpaths for a long distance, by Hooks Bushes Wood, Red Wood, and the church path to Tewin Lower Green. It passed by the north side of the "Rose and Crown" across to Margery Green, whence at the angle of the road it survives as a footpath through Dawley's Wood, across the rifle range to Harmer Green Farm and Harmer Green, and so by Lockley Warren to Welwyn. Beyond that town it traversed the parish of Ayot St. Peter's, and continued by Wheathampstead to Luton and Dunstable (Maiden Bower), and so joined the Watling Street.

In its course this important by-road probably passed almost through the centre of Welwyn and by the site of Mimram Road, mentioned above, with the Rectory grounds on the south side of it. As was usually the case, no doubt the Romans finding the road convenient and adaptable for their traffic, and laid out at heights that they themselves would choose, made use of it, and so left traces of their occupation of the county at various spots throughout its course. At Harmer Green in 1904 a mass of concrete walling and extensive brick foundations with decaying ironwork were found, which all pointed to the existence of an important settlement there at an early date. Tumuli also lie near the course of the road, in a small enclosure, in a field south of Woolmer Green, in a wood near Taylor's Heath, on the site of the railway tunnel at Whores Wood, at Harmer Green, and at Codicote Heath. One is believed to exist at Danesbury which may be of either Roman or Danish origin, where a large number of human remains were discovered and thrown together into heaps. All these indications combine to prove the road to have been a Romano-British vicinal way of considerable importance, with branches probably to St. Albans, Hitchin, and Baldock, and with Welwyn itself as an important centre. The site occupied probably comprised the whole

area of the present town. The spot is one such as British and Roman communities favoured, not overlooked by heights or difficult of defence, and well watered by the Mimram, which was no doubt in greater volume than it is at the present day. This river circled round the foot of the hillside, which, being protected on the north and east by dense woods (for it is thought that the Great Hitch Wood extended then far beyond its present limits), thus formed an ideal spot for a settlement. From the existence of a gateway or entrance mentioned above as having been unearthed at the Rectory, it would appear that the greater part of this settlement lay on the south and west sides of the river, and occupied the lower slope of the hill and the land to the river's edge.

In all such settlements it is well known that the burial-place of the community was located outside, and at some slight distance from, the residential neighbourhood. The Romans embodied this principle in their law code both from sacred and civil considerations. That at Welwyn the same principle was adhered to is proved by the fact that the upper slope of the hill shows no signs of occupation or cultivation, but abounds in those of burials. Interments, from sentimental motives, generally took place alongside, or at least in sight of, the roads, in order that passers-by might salute the dead with valedictions.

All these requirements in disposal of the dead are found to have been complied with in an extensive and highly important Celtic and Romano-British cemetery which has been discovered since October, 1908, on the upper hillside above Welwyn and within sight of the vicinal way, on the north-east side of The Grange. The limits of this cemetery are clearly defined on one side by a hedge, and fence at right angles to it, which runs from the house towards the north-east for some distance into Danesbury. South of these limits, and more especially in the churchyard, although sherds and a coin have been found, as noted above, there are no indications of systematic burials; while to the west, around The Grange itself and in the gardens, there is no record of any discoveries ever having been made. The site is a strip

of meadow below a tennis lawn, which, together with a bank and flower-border beyond, was laid out some years since; the discovery of the cemetery, in 1908, being due to the cutting of a path with borders, about 10 feet wide and 35 feet long, across the meadow to the lawn. It is believed that the whole burial area may eventually be found to include the lawn itself, and to extend for some distance beyond it. If so, it would probably coincide in size with the Lustrinum which was discovered in 1821 at Litlington, Cambs, adjoining the Icknield Way near Royston, Herts, where the earlier burials

remarkable. The variety of the urns indicates that burial commenced here with the Late Celtic or Early Iron Age, during the century which immediately preceded the Roman Conquest, and continued for many years well into the time of the Roman occupation of Britain. All the pottery which has been found here, as elsewhere about Welwyn, belongs to the period extending from late Celtic times down to those of Constantine—that is to say, to the first quarter of the fourth century A.D., the latest limit to which the custom of urn burials has, up to the present, been dated.



FIG. 1.—LATE CELTIC.

had been disposed in regular rows 3 feet apart, and parallel to the road, with later ones irregularly placed between them.

Owing to the smallness of the area over which the excavations have extended, it has not been found possible to deduce any settled plan as to the methodical filling of the cemetery with successive burials, but probably the same method was observed here as elsewhere. A trench was dug at the lower end of the ground, and, when filled with urns, was covered in by the simple expedient of excavating another trench immediately above it. But considering the confined space the number of burials that have come to light is

The find comprises the remains of at least 150 vessels of all kinds, and includes examples of Samian, pseudo-Samian, Durobrivian or Castor, Upchurch, Salopian, Cologne, and Late Celtic ware. But not more than half of these can be identified, and none of them are whole; while the majority are merely shreds, bottoms, rims, or parts of bodies, which afford but little indication of their original forms and sizes.

The burials were disposed some 3 or 4 feet apart, at a depth of from 2 to 3 feet, in a stiff clay soil, which rendered the task of removing the vessels, undamaged, one of extreme difficulty. Many were so soft in material that

they broke on being exposed, some were fractured in excavating, while others were evidently already damaged when interred. The majority were in an upright position, the mouth being covered with a saucer or dish, which in some cases had become displaced, allowing the soil and roots to penetrate to the interior. In one case an urn stood in a saucer; while in several instances smaller urns or other vessels were found inside or by the side of larger ones. Groups also existed of a bottle, an urn, and a small pot, the smaller vessels being intended as receptacles for unguents, oil, wine, or incense.

more thoroughly calcined bones was found at the upper end of the excavations, it is thought that this part may have been reserved for a higher class of burials, or for those of young women and children. Except for a few wrought iron nails about 2 inches in length, some of which were in an excellent state of preservation, no metal of any kind was found. The presence of the nails would denote that the body was enclosed in some kind of coffin before cremation, their perfect condition being due to the chemical action of the burnt bones on the metal.

No pottery has been brought to light which

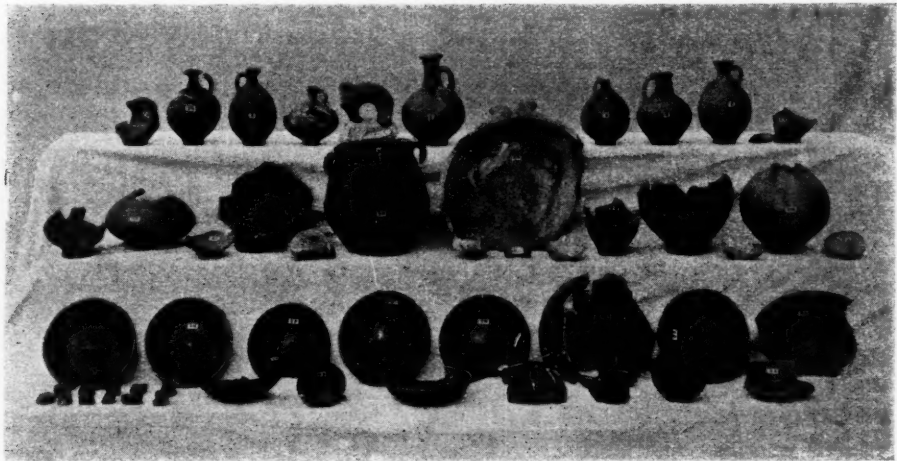


FIG. 2.—SALOPIAN AND SAMIAN.

In a few instances a small grave had been formed by placing a low wall of stones around the urn.

From the form and character of some of the vessels, it was evident that they had been in use for household purposes, and as such were entirely unsuitable, owing to their narrow mouths, for the purpose of cinerary urns; but they had been adapted to this end by the simple expedient of breaking off the neck, and so widening the orifice, which was afterwards covered with a patella or a piece of tile. Some also appeared to have been wasters as domestic utensils, owing to cracks or other defects. From the fact also that rather a better class of pottery containing smaller and

can be identified as belonging to Early Celtic times. The first met with—at the lower end of the cemetery—is Late Celtic. This, as the burials progressed up the slope, gradually gave place to the Romano-British, although examples of the earlier type were still occasionally found amongst them.

It was evident, too, that the Celt, Briton and Roman alike regarded their dead with scant reverence. All kinds of culinary utensils, as remarked above, were pressed into the service as receptacles for the ashes of the departed; and even, rather than waste new serviceable vessels, old ones were mended with lead rivets, and holes in them blocked up with stones or lead plugs.

Also, some of the Celtic urns were very roughly fashioned from local clay, such as is obtained at Ayot and other neighbouring pits to-day. They bear marks both externally and internally such as could only have been made before the vessels were even sun-dried.

We know that in Roman times pottery was imported in large quantities from the Continent. This has been demonstrated time after time by examples which have been recovered, not only from the Pan Rock, off Herne Bay, where a boatload of them had been sunk, but from many other places also. Hence it is not surprising that pottery from Lezoux and other centres has come to light at Welwyn.

The seventy-two specimens which it has been found possible to piece together, either entirely or partially, may be classed as follows:

- 15 Salopian.
- 15 Samian.
- 2 Pseudo-Samian.
- 11 Caistor or Durobrivian.
- 12 Upchurch or New Forest.
- 16 Late Celtic.
- 1 Cologne.

In addition to these, there were many fragments of the same kinds. Considered in order of date, the Late Celtic examples appear to be all of native, and probably local, make. Some are merely sun-dried, having thick walls of dark brown or black earth, mixed with small stones and traces of ashes and chalk. They vary in height from 5 to 8½ inches, one being 10½ inches. In shape, some are tall and narrow, others the reverse, and with broad, squarish shoulders. Only one specimen bears any apparent attempt at ornamentation; it stands about 11 inches high, and has a single row of lozenge marks around it at the shoulder (No. 57). Another (No. 60) has a mark like the figure 2 scratched on the inside. In the same class may be included a fine mortarium 1 foot 2 inches in diameter.

The red, glazed, and polished Samian ware comprises saucers, dishes, or pateras, averaging 7 inches in diameter. Two only (Nos. 21 and 35) bear an ornament, which consists of a lily leaf and stalk round the rim.

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Eleven have the names upon them; of these, ten have been identified as—

(Divixti)	Divixtus.
(Divinic)	Divicatus.
(Di . . a . . v)	Duicatus.
(Dac . . ar . . ias f)	Dagomarus.
(Manstoao)	Mansuetas.
(Caret)	Caratus.
(Advoosti)	Advocisus.
(Maiori)	Maioris.
(Genitore f)	Genitor.
(Ataycim)	Atticim.
(Mao . . p . . m)	Unidentified.

The list of names proves the specimens to have been imported from Lezoux in Auvergne, a pottery which flourished from about A.D. 70 for two centuries, but came to an untimely end in the year 260 through the invasion of hordes of German barbarians.

As a general rule, not only did the form of the vessels of Samian ware preclude their use as burial urns, but also the great esteem in which the ware was held saved it from such a derogatory service. In other cemeteries, as at Welwyn, it has been found used only as covers over the mouths of the vessels which contained the ashes of the departed. One of the specimens calls for special mention, since it has been broken and mended by means of three rivets. The method is very similar to that employed at the present day. Holes have been bored opposite each other on either side of the fracture right through the saucer. Wire clamps were then inserted through the holes and clenched on the inside. The wire is of lead; probably this material was selected for the purpose owing to its greater pliability, and having regard to the brittleness of the ware.

Few examples were found of the dull red, unglazed pseudo-Samian ware. One bottle varied in colour from red externally to brown internally. This may have been due either to the baking or to absorption and staining by the unguents which it contained. Two fragments, the bottoms of vessels, have on the base a curious marking of concentric rings, the centre of which does not coincide with the centre of the base, but inclines to one side, so that all the rings are drawn into an elliptical shape around it. Either of two explanations is feasible for this phenomenon.

H

For the first, it is a recognized botanical fact that the trunks of trees in their growth expand at a greater rate on the south side, which faces the sun, than on the north side, which encounters only cold airs unfavourable to development. Hence the section of a tree-trunk shows its centre to be nearer to the north side, the rings of successive years' growth spreading out more on the south side. Now, the potter's wheel, a section of a small tree-trunk, after being in use for some little time, would bear these markings in low relief, the soft wood between the rings having sunk below the general surface; and

The specimens of Durobrivian or Caistor ware are mostly grey and dark slate in tint, varying to light stone; five of them are cinerary urns, four are bottles, and two, which were found inside urns, are evidently unguent pots. One of the bottles (No. 52) was in an urn which contained the remains of a child. An urn (No. 42), $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, had lost its base before it was used for burial, and a false bottom was supplied by a round flat stone, luted down inside the vessel with clay. Fragment No. 92 requires comment, for the reason that, although it is only a portion of



FIG. 3.—UPCHURCH, CAISTOR OR DUROBRIVIAN.

so the pattern would become impressed upon the base of any vessel which was made on it. The other explanation, tendered by a recognized authority on pottery-making, is that a string or wire may have been used to cut free the vessel when complete from the potter's wheel, in the same way as is common in cutting up masses of cheese. A rough wire or string would be passed round the base of the vessel, and both ends pulled at the same time until it was cut completely through, whereby a series of concentric rings might be formed, with their common centre inclined towards the side nearest the potter.

a rim, it bears the inscription IVIIAII. Now, this is the name of a well-known Lezoux potter, Jullinus; hence it must be concluded that he was either brought over to Britain to teach the natives his art, or else he immigrated of his own accord for that purpose. He may have been a member of one of the Romano-Gallic legions, and have subsequently settled in Northamptonshire, and plied the trade which he had learnt before he was compelled to take up the military career. Another fragment (No. 67) is ornamented with rows of dots, partly obliterated. No. 89, originally a food vessel, has three

rings encircling it at the junction of the rim and body, and a fourth one on the top of the shoulder; between them is a rough ornamentation, consisting of a row of S marks sloping backward. No. 101 has a mark on the exterior—namely, a figure 2 similar to that noted on the interior of the Late Celtic vessel (No. 60) noticed above.

The Upchurch or New Forest ware, which comprises three drinking vessels, two ollæ, one food vessel (No. 14), two cooking-pots, two unguentæ, one wine or oil jar, one patera, and several fragments, varies in

sides are deeply indented, while two of them bear in addition a pattern of overlapping tongues, comparable to scale armour.* One specimen, an amphora (No. 7), has a notched rim, and bears on its body two or more deeply scratched crosses. It stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, its diameter being—mouth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; body, 5 inches; and foot (slightly projecting), $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A comparison between this vessel and one similar to it, but larger in size, which was found at Godmanchester about the year 1904, is extremely interesting.† The latter bore only



FIG. 4.—PSEUDO-SAMIAN, COLOGNE, ETC.

colour from dark slate to black, light and dark red, and dull brown, most of the specimens being rimless and unornamented. The patera (No. 53) is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch deep and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; it is black in colour, with ten finely-defined ribs on the outside and a slight impress of a maker's mark inside. A fragment (No. 107) is marked with lines intersecting diagonally. Nos. 130 and 131 deserve special attention, since they bear traces of ornament in slip ware of different coloured clays, inlaid to form patterns of lines and dots. Nos. 11, 30, and 40, are of a maroon tint and slightly glazed. Their

one cross. The recorder of the find says: "One is unwilling to believe, as some antiquarians have suggested, that this cross is simply a potter's mark or sign of ownership; . . . one would like to believe that it is a Christian symbol, though there is not the slightest proof of it, only as it was the one urn found standing alone; for all the others had attendant vessels, which contained wine or food according to heathen customs." If

* This type of ware is considered to be of a later date—in fact, the latest of Romano-British.

† *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Transactions*, xiii. 282.

this conjecture be correct, we can go a step farther with regard to the Welwyn specimen, and surmise that the notched rim is intended to represent the crown of glory.

The single example of Cologne ware (No. 100) bears a strong resemblance to the last-mentioned specimen, but the hollow of the neck is much flatter, and it is also considerably smaller in size, being only $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and without a rim. It has two flat beads at the base of the neck. The body is ornamented with three bands, each consisting of six rows of lightly-impressed circular dots, below which is another band of nine lines. The base is excessively heavy in proportion to the size of the pot.

The majority of the vessels and fragments described in this paper have been deposited in the Hertford Museum. As a collection from one locality alone, they enhance very considerably our knowledge of the importance of Welwyn as a prominent Celtic and Romano-British centre.



Cardiganshire Antiquities.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD ANWYL, M.A.

THOUGH Cardiganshire does not contain so many ancient remains as Anglesey or Pembrokeshire, yet the number of such remains is greater than is generally supposed, and if the camps of the county could be thoroughly explored, the number of objects discovered might prove to be very considerable. The county, through its position on the western coast of Wales, was in touch with two zones of population in early times, as at present. In the north it came into contact with the life of the Dyfi Valley, while on the south it was in touch with the country of the Demetae, whose name still survives in Welsh as Dyfed. Nor is it impossible that there were lines of communication between it and the Wye and Severn valleys over the hills, known in Welsh as Elenydd. In the southern area of the county there are traces, as shown in the Ogam inscriptions, of Goidelic districts,

whose language was Irish, and whose personal names are paralleled by the names found on the Ogam inscriptions of Ireland. In the opinion of Sir John Rhys these Goidelic areas are remnants of the Goidelic population of Wales, who occupied Britain before they crossed to Ireland, and who were gradually supplanted in the occupation of Wales by Brythonic-speaking tribes of the same stock as the inhabitants of Gaul. In the opinion of others, such as Dr. Kuno Meyer, the areas in question are districts where colonies of Irishmen from Ireland settled in Roman or post-Roman times, bringing their language and mode of writing with them. It is not improbable that both of these hypotheses contain a certain element of truth. It is more probable than not that Ireland was peopled from Britain, and that the language of the Goidelic inhabitants of Britain long survived in the West, while it is highly probable that in post-Roman times Irish colonies were established on the western coast of Southern Britain, just as they were established with known success on the western coast of Scotland. Possibly some of the older Goidelic districts may in this manner have had their population reinforced by new-comers from Ireland. In view of these considerations, it will be seen that the archæology and ethnology of Cardiganshire possess certain features of interest, and present some problems that still await definitive solution.

Though the pre-Roman remains of the county are not numerous, there are among them a few objects which deserve attention. A frontal bone curiously resembling that of the Neanderthal skull was found at Strata Florida, the site of a Cistercian Abbey. It is probable enough that the frontal bone in question was that of a person who lived much later than Roman times, but its very existence even in later times as a possible instance of atavism is very remarkable. Its discovery is discussed by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, F.L.S., in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1896 (p. 94). Mr. Smith suggests that it was dug up when the Abbey was being built, and then re-interred. In character it appears from Mr. Smith's account to be of a highly dolichocephalic type.

Traces of ancient stone monuments are

not numerous in Cardiganshire, but they are probably more numerous than the instances recorded. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1858 (p. 213) there is an account of what was probably an old cromlech, that once stood in the parish of Llanddeiniol, a place situated about seven miles from Aberystwyth, not far from the road connecting Aberystwyth and Aberayron. In 1858 persons then living could remember three standing stones (known in Welsh as *meini hirion*) forming a group with another stone lying horizontally on the ground. It appears that by the year 1858 all these stones had been removed. Another cromlech, too, appears to have met with a similar fate, for we read in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1859 (p. 329), in an article by the late Professor Babington, that a cromlech called "Llech yr Ast," that stood near Blaenporth, in South Cardiganshire, a few miles to the north of the town of Cardigan, had nearly vanished. At the time when the article was written only one stone remained, the others having been converted into gate-posts. Other stone monuments in the county are a standing stone (8 feet in height and 16 feet in circumference) in the hedge of a field above Llanio (a few miles north of Lampeter), at a place called Bryn y Maen (the Hill of the Stone), and another standing stone (16 feet in height) on the hills between Llanycrwys and Cellan. A complete list of the stone monuments of the county, as well as of its other ancient remains, will in due course be drawn up and published by the Royal Commissioners on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. The only discovery in Cardiganshire of what was possibly a flint implement as to which the writer has found any record, was one made by the late Mr. Stephen Williams, of Rhayader, Radnorshire, of a flint scraper, found on the window-sill of a cottage, not far from the mansion of Gogerddan, in North Cardiganshire. The late Mr. Stephen Williams was a very able antiquary, but as the scraper in question was found in a brook, and flint objects found in brooks sometimes appear singularly like implements used by man, owing to the forms which collision with other stones gives them, it cannot be said that the discovery in question is one that can be safely regarded as being that of a genuine flint implement. It

need hardly be stated here that the flint implement in question, even if genuine, need not necessarily belong to the Stone Age, inasmuch as flint implements were often made, especially in remote districts, in the Bronze Age, and, in Pembrokeshire, for example, flint arrows have been found under circumstances which point even to the Early Iron Age.

The same caution, too, has to be made in the case of stone hammers and hatchets, such as the stone hatchet or hammer, upwards of seven pounds in weight (described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1856, p. 366), that was found on the farm of Glanystwyth, near Aberystwyth, and exhibited by the late Mr. T. O. Morgan, a very able antiquary, at the Welshpool meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association. At the Machynlleth meeting of the same Association, held in 1866, the same gentleman exhibited, in addition to the aforementioned stone hammer, a stone hammer from the Blaendyffryn Mine of North Cardiganshire, together with three other stone hammers found in the same mine in the same year. The discovery of these stone hammers in the lead-mines in question undoubtedly points to their being of a much later date than Neolithic times.

In the matter of Bronze Age remains Cardiganshire is better represented. In 1840 (according to *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1850) an earthen vase and some burnt remains were found in the centre of a tumulus on the farm of Pyllau Isaf, in the parish of Llanilar, six miles from Aberystwyth. The account in question was supplied by Mr. T. O. Morgan, who says that the vessel was broken when an attempt was made to raise it. The fragments were, however, put together and exhibited by Mr. T. O. Morgan at the Welshpool meeting already mentioned in 1856. At the temporary exhibition held in conjunction with the same meeting, Mr. Morgan also showed two cinerary urns—a large one and a small one—found together on the farm of Pwll Isa, in the parish of Llanilar. The same indefatigable antiquary also described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1851 (p. 164), the finding of another sepulchral urn or vase on the farm of Penberth, five miles north of Aberystwyth, in the parish of Llanbadarnfawr, in 1841. The

urn in question was found in a tumulus in the centre of a level field near the village of Penrhyn Coch. It had been set in an inverted position underneath a flagstone. It was found to contain human bones, and among them appeared the pin of a brooch of yellow bronze. The bones had been calcined, and underneath the urn black ashes were found. Under the rim the fragments showed a diagonal chequer design, figured. Some years before another urn had been discovered in the same tumulus.

According to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1859 (p. 328) three urns containing ashes were found in the southern part of the county in a small camp adjoining Castell Nadolig, not far from the town of Cardigan. In the same article it is stated that in the same spot there might be seen on the surface of the ground a considerable number of bones which had undergone the action of fire. Near Blaenporth, too, in the same district, it is stated that funeral urns had been found in the fields. A writer in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1862 (p. 215) refers to the finding of a sepulchral urn in another tumulus in the same locality; but, unfortunately, through ignorance of its significance, the workmen broke the urn in pieces in the hope of finding treasure. We next find an account in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1865 (p. 395), by Mr. E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, of Tenby, of an interment of a similar character found at Ffynnon Oer, Llandyfriog. The body here appears to have been burnt *in situ*, and there was no external appearance of any tumulus. The floor of the grave was about 2 feet below the surface of the ground. Some weeks after two other graves were found in the same locality. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1867 (p. 284) the late Mr. Graham Williams gave an account of the discovery of the opening of a cairn when the turnpike-road was made at Penygarn, near Aberystwyth, and of a smaller cairn, called Cae Ruel, in the same neighbourhood. Both of these cairns appear to have contained unburnt bodies. There is an account in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1875 (p. 415) of a cinerary urn from Cardiganshire, which was exhibited at the Carmarthen meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, but unfortunately the place where it was found is not stated.

Among the other objects connected with Bronze Age interments found in Cardiganshire is the Abermeurig "incense-cup," described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1879 (p. 222), by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, the property of Mr. J. E. Rogers, of Abermeurig. Of this "incense-cup" Mr. Barnwell says: "It may have been turned on the wheel, but this is not quite certain. The material is fine-grained sand, of a yellowish colour. It especially resembles that found in a sepulchral urn near Bryn Seiont, Carnarvonshire, in the possession of the Rev. Wynn Williams, of Menaifron, in Anglesey. In form, however, it approaches the coffee-cup of modern times, while the other is more like a teacup. The dimensions are: height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; in diameter, at the mouth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and at the base, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches."

In the matter of Bronze Age implements the county is fairly well represented. At the Welshpool meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association of 1856 Mr. T. O. Morgan exhibited a celt and palstave of unusual form, and a celt and palstave were also exhibited by Mr. T. Hughes, of Lluest Gwilym, near Aberystwyth; but, unfortunately, there is no record of the places where these were found. There is a reference in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1874 (p. 13) to the finding of a bronze weapon on Pendinas Hill, near Aberystwyth, which, according to the late Rev. Hugh Pritchard, closely resembled one found in Anglesey, near the boundary between Cerrig Ceinwen and Llangristiolus. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1879 (p. 68) there is an allusion to the exhibition by Mr. J. E. Rogers at the Lampeter meeting of a lance-head dug up near Abermeurig. To the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1891 (p. 235) the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff (then Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter) contributed an interesting account of the discovery of a dagger of yellow bronze, made by a man who was digging the valley of a stream called Nant Clywedog Ganol, about three miles above Llanfairclydogau, Cardiganshire, and also of a spear-head found a week later by the same person. The dagger was 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the hilt end, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. It was found in a peat-bog near a farm called Roman Camp, and

not far from a supposed Roman road called Sarn Elen. The edges of the dagger were very much worn, and it appears to have been frequently sharpened. The spear-head was found about two miles lower down the same valley as the dagger, and, like it, was of light-coloured bronze. It was $3\frac{1}{5}$ inches in length and weighed $1\frac{2}{3}$ ounces. The most remarkable Bronze Age discovery, however, that has been made in Cardiganshire was the discovery made in 1804 of a fine circular bronze shield, now one of the ornaments of the Prehistoric Room of the British Museum, found in a peat-bog at Rhydygors, in the neighbourhood of Nantcwnlle, in Mid-Cardiganshire. It is exhibited side by side with a similar shield from Moel Siabod, near Capel Curig, Carnarvonshire, that was also found in a peat-bog.

The most recent Bronze Age discoveries made in Cardiganshire were the finding in 1905 of a tumulus containing cinerary urns near Wstrws, and the discovery of another tumulus of a similar character of a Bronze Age interment by the Silurian Society, Lampeter, which is described in a valuable article in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1910 by the Rev. Professor E. Lorimer Thomas, of St. David's College. From these and other indications it is probable that Cardiganshire in the Bronze Age was much more thickly populated than in earlier periods, and that in this epoch the soil began to be brought to an appreciable extent under tillage. Probably, too, it was at this period that the district was invaded by Celtic-speaking tribes, who in part mingled with the earlier inhabitants, and in part drove them to the less accessible and fertile districts.

Certain discoveries, too, of the Late Celtic period have been made in Cardiganshire, such as the spoon-shaped articles of unknown use now in the Oxford University Galleries (Ashmolean Collection). These were found at Castell Nadolig, near Penbryn, a few miles north of the town of Cardigan, in 1829, and were presented to the Ashmolean Museum in 1836 by the Rev. Henry Jenkins, of Magdalen College, Oxford. These and similar objects, found elsewhere in Britain and in Ireland, have been carefully discussed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1862, 1864, 1870, and 1871. The article written

in the volume for 1870 was from the pen of Mr. Albert Way, and the view is there expressed that the spoon-shaped objects in question belonged to a period probably not more ancient than the introduction of coinage into Britain—from 200 to 100 B.C.—and not much later than the close of the first century of the Christian era. A glass bead, probably Late Celtic, was found at Llandyssul, and exhibited at the Lampeter meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1879. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, too, for the same year the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas mentions a bead that was found at Caio, in Carmarthenshire. At Llandyssul, too, there was found a portion of a bronze collar with characteristic Late Celtic ornamentation. This object was found by a ploughman, and was presented by the tenant of the farm to a visitor. It is now in the Bristol Museum, side by side with the beautiful bronze collar found in 1837 at Wraxhall, in Somersetshire.

The Roman remains of Cardiganshire still await thorough exploration. There are remains near Pont Llanio Station, on the Great Western Railway line between Aberystwyth and Lampeter, of undoubtedly Roman buildings; but the precise nature of these buildings cannot be discovered without a searching and scientific investigation, similar to those which have been carried out at Caersws, in Montgomeryshire, and Gelligaer, in Glamorganshire. The name of the Roman station is variously given as Loventium, Luentium, and Luentinum. In North Cardiganshire the lead-mines were probably known to the Romans, just as those of Montgomeryshire were known to them, and Roman coins—among them one of Gallienus—have been found in the district. It is of interest also to mention that an un-inscribed British coin was found at Penbryn, near Cardigan, which is mentioned by Sir John Evans in his Supplement to his *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 433, Plate A, No. 9. Sir John Evans points out its resemblance to a coin found near Ixworth, Suffolk, in 1864. It would appear from various indications that the neighbourhood of Penbryn was a district of some importance about the time of the Roman occupation of Britain, and further excavations in the district might yield valuable information. It is to be hoped

that the recently formed Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society will be able to do much to set the antiquities of this interesting county in as clear a light as possible, and that the history of its progress in civilization will be traceable to its full extent.



Pitshanger Farm, Ealing.

BY MRS. BASIL HOLMES.

EALING has already become one with Acton, Hanwell, and Brentford, and now it seems to be trying, on the northern side, to join Alperton and Sudbury. In St. Stephen's parish the new houses are of the small, uninteresting type that huddle together in monotonous rows, while in St. Peter's parish the Ealing Tenants, Limited, have spread their so-called garden city over the low-lying fields, and the houses are rough-cast, cornerwise, and eccentric. These two new districts have outwardly met each other, though the people who live in them may be at heart still at a distance. Between them there is one old building, known as Pitshanger Farmhouse. A few years ago it stood alone amongst the meadows, but now it is surrounded by the villas. The plot of land upon which this house stands happens to be the only ground in the neighbourhood upon which there are no residential building restrictions, and it was secured by the Wesleyans. They will shortly erect a chapel immediately to the west of the farmhouse, but they have sold the building itself to the Ealing Tenants, who will require the site for their development. Before the farmhouse disappears it may be well to record some notes upon its history.

Thomas Gurnell, born in 1725 or 1726, succeeded to the property of his father, Jonathan Gurnell, the well-known and generous Quaker, who lived at the manor-house on Ealing Green. This property consisted of a considerable tract of land, and included several farms. The house on the green was at its southern end, and the Pitshanger Farm, one and a half miles away,

was near its northern limit. In a survey of the parish made in 1777, Thomas Gurnell's name appears as owner of both of these houses, and of the woodland on the northern slope to the east of Hanger Hill. The house on the Green was known then as the Pitshanger Manor-house. Gurnell's son and daughter-in-law, and Sir John Soane (who rebuilt it), called it by that name. I mention this because there has been much confusion amongst those writers, including Faulkner, who have touched on the history of the district, between the manor-house and the farm—due, of course, to the fact that the same name was common to both. But I have already written the history of the Pitshanger Manor-house (the Home of the Ealing Free Library), and only wish to refer here to that



PITSHANGER FARM, EALING.

of the farm. The name is naturally spelt in different ways in old maps and books—sometimes with one, sometimes with two, *'s*, and occasionally it appears as "Pitchhanger."

In 1690 Margaret Edwards owned the estate. From her it descended to her grandson, Thomas Edwards. He was a critic of some note, born in 1699. His published works include *Canons of Criticism*, being an answer to Warburton, sonnets, essays, and letters. There are no less than six volumes of copies of his letters in the Bodleian Library. He "resided chiefly upon his paternal estate at Pitshanger, Middlesex," until 1740, when he moved to Ellesborough, Buckingham, having purchased the property called Turrick. He died in 1757, and was buried in Ellesborough Churchyard, where

there is an epitaph by his two nephews and heirs, Joseph Paice and Nathaniel Mason. His nephews sold the estate at Pitshanger to King Gould, whose son, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., alienated it, according to Lysons, to Thomas Gurnell. In 1845 a family named Meacock lived there, and until quite recently it was occupied by Mr. A. Gregory, dairy farmer. At present, while it is waiting for its demolition, it is tenanted by an insurance agent, and in the lower rooms arts and crafts classes are held.

But it is not only the real owners or occupiers of the Pitshanger Farm in connection with whom it is worth remembering. It has an interest apart from history which touches romance.

Edward Bulwer, afterwards Lord Lytton, was sent as a boy to the educational establishment of the Rev. Charles Wallington, a house with "a massive old-fashioned arched door in a high brick wall," which is said by Mrs. Jackson to have been on Ealing Green, where the Congregational Church and Manse now stand. In his free time young Lytton, then aged seventeen, used to walk across the Uxbridge Road, up the Castlebar Hill, turning off by the footpath on the right which led into the quiet meadows. There he always met the girl for whom he had so tender an attachment, and they would wander by the banks of the little Brent, full only of their "ineffable love." The story is told in his own words, and can be read in the *Life*, written by his son. Her relentless father tore the girl away, and married her to an uncongenial friend. She died two years afterwards, and Lytton relates how he visited her grave in the North of England.

This incident of his early days reappears in different forms in his romances, *Kenelm Chillingly* and *My Novel*. It is in the latter book that the interest centres round Pitshanger Farmhouse. The late J. Allen Brown, in his *Chronicles of Greenford Parva* (Perivale), recognizes in this house "the quiet cottage to which poor Burley had fled from the pure presence of Leonard's child-angel." The story of Burley, who lived with "a good old couple who had known him from a boy," and who, between his fits of insobriety, would fish in the neighbouring stream for the one-eyed perch (*My Novel*,

book vii., chap. ii.), is mixed up with autobiographical references. The Leonard of the novel is Lytton himself. He drives from town with the doctor who visits Burley in his last illness, and he goes off in solitude to the peaceful Brent, by which he used to wander with Helen, his "child-angel." I fear that Leonard would have some difficulty now in finding the rural house which stood "alone in the midst of fields, with a little farmyard at the back," and in all too short a time there will be no such house to be found.



At the Sign of the Owl.



In the *East Anglian* for December I note with great regret an editorial announcement which I fear means the immediate discontinuance of one of the most valuable, as well as one of the longest-lived, of local periodicals. For over a quarter of a century the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, who revived the magazine, has conducted it (latterly with the assistance of Dr. W. M. Palmer) with unflagging zeal and discriminating enthusiasm, but also of late, at least, at a loss to himself. It is not reasonable that any man who devotes time and labour unstintedly to the production and maintenance of such a periodical should be also burdened with pecuniary loss, and it is therefore without surprise, though not without genuine regret, that I find the editor saying, at the close of a short review of his twenty-six years' work—a work on which he can surely look back with legitimate pride, and for which all East Anglian antiquaries are greatly in his debt: "We were at first a little inclined to close the *East Anglian* without any further appeal to our subscribers, but, to enable us to arrive at a decision, we have determined to invite communications *not later than January 20 next*"; and further that, should the January number not appear, "the Editor takes leave of his friends with many regrets, but with no small satisfaction that he

has formed enduring friendships and received many kindnesses. *Si vale bene est.*" I hardly venture to hope that the periodical may still be continued; but in any case the long array of thirteen substantial volumes, covering a period of twenty-six years, is a worthy monument of patient, unselfish, and most valuable labours, on which Mr. Evelyn White may well look with pride and satisfaction, and others with appreciation and gratitude.

Two interesting discoveries of records have been made lately. Two manuscript volumes relating to Rye have been found in the Brighton Public Library, and are to be presented to the Corporation of Rye. In one of the volumes there are written in an ancient hand some love verses, of which the following is a specimen:

What greater gryffe may hape
Trew lovers to anoye
Then absente for to sepratte them
From ther desired joye?

These verses, which he describes as "scribbled on the back of a leaf in one of the old manuscript books of the archives of Rye" were published by Mr. W. W. Attree, the Recorder of Rye, in vol. vii. of the Sussex Archæological Society's *Collections*, 1854. From the character of the writing, he attributes them to the reign of Henry VIII.

"In the beginning of the other volume," says the *Sussex Daily News*, "are written the signatures of Mark Thomas, Joseph Blubrick, and other well-known members of the Rye Corporation in the early part of the seventeenth century. The general contents of the books are of various dates, and in different hands of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They consist in the main of copies of charters and other papers relating to Rye, of agreements between the Cinque Ports, reports of cases concerning citizens of Rye, regulations as to the North Sea Fishery, and similar papers. The archives of Rye, which are very complete and important, have been examined by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which published a report on them in 1892 which is of great interest to Sussex historians and

antiquaries. The two volumes found at Brighton, being absent from Rye at the time, were not examined by the Commissioners."

The other discovery is of an old charter of Uttoxeter, dealing with the granting of the markets to the town in 1251, which has been brought to light in the Record Office. The charter, which is in Latin, is a grant of Henry III. to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, the lord of the manor, and empowers the holding of a weekly market and a fair on the eve and on the morrow of the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary.

The new part, dated October last, of the Gypsy Lore Society's *Journal* has for frontispiece a fine portrait of Franz Nikolaus Finck, with a brief, eulogistic notice in German by Dr. Ernst Kuhn. Professor Wiener sends an interesting paper on the Hungarian "Ismaelites" of mediæval times, sometimes erroneously described as Mohammedans. A number of Russian Romani stories and songs are contributed by M. Henri Bourgeois, with French translations. There is also, among other items, an account, with a finely-produced photographic facsimile, of a sixteenth-century Gypsy glossary preserved in the State archives at Groningen, Holland.

An appeal has been issued, widely signed by scholars of repute both abroad and at home, for support towards erecting a memorial bust to Professor Mau at Pompeii, which is associated with his best work. It is felt that many of the Professor's friends and admirers would like to contribute. Subscriptions will be received in England and acknowledged by Mr. A. H. Smith, 22, Endsleigh Street, W.C., Treasurer of the British School at Rome.

I offer a warm welcome to Part II. of Mr. G. A. Fothergill's *Stones and Curiosities of Edinburgh and Neighbourhood* (Edinburgh: John Orr, 74, George Street; price 2s. 6d.), which contains more than thirty of the author's admirable drawings. These include wall-inscriptions, trade signs, thistle ornaments, initials and scroll-work on doors and lintels, inscribed stones, and other often un-

considered trifles, which Mr. Fothergill has snapped up, and in these masterly pen-and-ink drawings effectively preserved for all time. The text is by no means unimportant. Mr. Fothergill writes racy, and has much to tell of old Edinburgh life and ways. The principal articles deal with the "Boutein" stone at the Catholic Institute, St. Mary's

the useful historical notes indicated in the title. Many of the illustrations are large, full-page drawings. I am courteously permitted to reproduce one of the few small drawings on this page. It shows an emblem of the Resurrection—a cluster of wheat-stalks in ear, growing out of a heap of human bones—sculptured on the Marquis of Huntly's



Street; The Carved Stones of Ravelston, Midlothian; and "Sanct Katrine's Oyly-Well" and Gracemount Liberton. There is also, reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, under the title of "The Story of a 'Barber's Bleeding-Dish,' with a Brief History of the 'Surgeon-Barbers' from 1505," a delightful story of an antiquarian "sell," preceded by

house, west of Bakehouse Close, Canongate. Mr. Fothergill suggests 1570 as the date.

At a meeting of the Philological Society on December 2, as reported in the *Athenaeum* of December 17, Mr. R. W. Chambers read a paper on "Courtesy Books," and gave an account of a recently-discovered manuscript detailing the duties of a marshal and other

officers of a great household. This manuscript had been sent by Mr. Quaritch to the late Dr. Furnivall in April last, and Dr. Furnivall, thinking the tract "interesting and unique," had forwarded it to the authorities of the British Museum, who had purchased it. The document belongs to the end of the fifteenth century, and contains nine leaves; in addition to the instructions on household duties, there are various memoranda—about wood carried at Talatun (perhaps Talaton in Devon), medical recipes in English and Latin, and some fifteenth-century accounts which once formed part of the binding. The treatise bears the title "A generall Rule to teche euery man that is willynge for to lerne to *serve* a lorde or mayster in euery thyng to his plesure," and contains elaborate instructions as to the duties of marshal, almoner, sewer, groom of the hall, and esquire. The instructions as to the serving of meals, and the laying of the "surnape" before the lord when he washed his hands at the end of the meal, are particularly minute. Some indication of the date when this treatise was composed may perhaps be gathered from the fact that it is throughout assumed that the "trenchers" are of bread—the almoner, for example, is to give the broken trenchers to the poor; whereas in the treatise "How to Serve a Lord," in the *Book of Curtesy* printed by Caxton, about 1477-78, and in the *Babees Book*, it is either expressly asserted that the trenchers may be of "tree" (wood), or instructions are given as to clean trenchers which clearly postulate wooden platters. The treatise under consideration was therefore apparently drawn up at an earlier date than these works. The paper was illustrated by some photographs and brass rubbings.

I have received from Mr. P. M. Barnard, M.A., of Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells, the well-known bookseller, an important "Catalogue of Fifteenth-Century Books and Printed Bibles." Many of the volumes in the list, which is prepared with all the detailed bibliographical care and learning customary in Mr. Barnard's catalogues, are of unusual interest. There is a rare Plautus, for instance, printed by Ulrich Scinzenzeler at Milan in 1500, which once belonged to

Sir Thomas Henryson, afterwards Lord Chesters, Lord of Session at Edinburgh, who has written his name twice on the title, once with the date 1589. An earlier owner was a certain James Harlay, who has written on the title Βιβλος του Ιακωβου ἀρλου, and on the verso of b. ii. "Liber Iacobi harlaii Edinburgeni huius authoris egregie amantis." There are, it is stated, a good many manuscript notes in his neat hand, particularly in the earlier part of the volume, and two or three in Sir Thomas Henryson's on the title.

Bibliographers interested in the technical details of typography should note a volume of Thomas Aquinas: *Prima pars Summæ*, printed at Padua, 1473, by Albrecht, of Stendal (Hain, *1440), on which Mr. Barnard has the following note: "At the extreme bottom corners of many of the leaves are PRINTED SIGNATURES; these are in the same type as the book. No signatures are mentioned in any description of the book that I have seen. The present being a very large copy, the signatures, which were probably intended to be cut off, have survived. I do not remember to have seen before printed signatures in any book printed in Italy at so early a date. The first book to have printed signatures is said to be the *Expositio Decalogi* of Nider, printed by Koelhoff at Cologne in 1472, but the date seems to have been questioned (see E. Gordon Duff, *Early Printed Books*, p. 50)." The whole catalogue, which contains examples from presses in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, Holland, and Belgium, with one from Wynkyn de Worde's press at Westminster, deserves the attention of all collectors of incunabula. The second half of the list contains Bibles of various dates and in many languages.

Another important catalogue which has reached me, of a different kind of bibliographical interest, is sent by Messrs. M. A. Hughon and Co., of 125, Boulevard de la Reine, Versailles, and contains a list of more than 300 journals and periodicals published in France and other countries during the Revolution and Napoleonic Period, 1789-1815. The list is supplied with bibliographical notes, facsimiles, and

an appendix on the journalists of the Revolution. This very important collection, which contains many remarkably scarce items, and should certainly, if possible, be kept together in some State or University library, is priced at £1,250. It includes 185 French and 135 foreign papers, making a total of nearly 25,000 numbers, bound in 400 volumes.

The Cambridge University Press will shortly publish the third volume of "Notes and Documents relating to Westminster Abbey." It will be by Dean Robinson, and will be entitled *Gilbert Crispin, Abbot of Westminster: A Study of the Abbey under Norman Rule*. The book will include two of Crispin's writings and a series of charters illustrating the period of his administration, with a sketch of his tomb as a frontispiece.

The Government of Italy, with the active encouragement of the King, have begun the publication of a work of the highest importance to numismatists, a *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, or a general catalogue of coins of the Middle Ages and modern times struck in Italy or by Italians in other countries.

I note with regret the death of an antiquary much esteemed in the Eastern Counties—Dr. J. J. Muskett, whose well-known *Suffolk Manorial Families* was only one of his many valuable services to his county.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Cambridge Antiquarian Society have issued Nos. lvi. and lvii. (price 7s. 6d. net and 5s. net respectively) of their *Proceedings*. The former contains two valuable papers. In the longer the Rev. F. G. Walker treats of the "Roman Roads into Cambridge," and, besides giving a good deal of general information about Roman roads, traces care-

fully in their relation to Cambridge the Akeman Street, both north-east and south-west from the town, the Via Devana, the backbone of the town, and two minor roads—one from Red Cross to Toft, the other the Mare Way, which is probably not Roman. The paper is well illustrated by two large and excellent folding maps, and three figures in the text. In the shorter paper—"The Ford and Bridge of Cambridge"—Mr. Arthur Gray discusses the second element in the town's name. No. lvii. of the *Proceedings* consists almost entirely of a very full and carefully referenced study of the "Old Mills of Cambridge," by the Rev. Dr. Stokes, a contribution to local topography of unusual importance. It is illustrated by five plates and two text figures.

The new part (vol. vii., No. 4) of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society opens up new ground. It contains a series of documents, drawn from the public archives of Blois, relating to proposals made by certain Friends in 1793 to establish schools of industry in the Castle of Chambord. They make curious reading, and are prefaced by an account of a visit to Chambord in 1910, by A. G. Linney, with a good photographic plate of the great château. The negotiations, we are told, failed because of the "strong local objection to a colony governed by other laws than those in force around it." A letter of George Fox to Friends in Ireland, 1685, with particulars of Friends at Urie and elsewhere, and the usual miscellaneous contents, make up an excellent number.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—December 8.—Dr. C. H. Read, president, in the chair.—Mr. G. J. Turner read a paper on "The Watling Street at Westminster," his object being to show that Watling Street crossed the Thames at Lambeth Horseferry, and not at Stangate by Westminster Bridge. Two different theories have been advanced in support of the Stangate crossing. Mr. Codrington thinks that Watling Street, after continuing in a straight line for some miles, assumed, when it reached Kidbrooke End near Blackheath, a more westerly direction. His opinion is based on the statement of Dr. Harris, who published a *History of Kent* in 1719, and who was in possession of the notes of Dr. Plott, who had surveyed the Roman roads in Kent some years earlier. Harris declared that the old Roman road, though disused, was still visible on Blackheath, and that it was the common highway near Greenwich Park. His description of its course seems to involve a second, and possibly a third, change of direction, before it reached Deptford Bridge. It is improbable that Watling Street changed its direction so many times in so short a distance. Harris's assertion that his road was Roman has received very little corroboration. It is probable that he saw a disused road, and too readily assumed that it was Watling Street. Mr. Codrington thinks that the road crossed the Old Kent Road at St. Thomas Waterings, passed just to the north of

Newington Parish Church, and reached the river at Stangate. Thomas Allen, a young man who between 1824 and 1827 wrote a *History of Lambeth*, declared that traces of this road were found in 1826 near Newington Church. No other references to this discovery have been found, and Allen's was probably an individual opinion which was not generally accepted by contemporary antiquaries.

The second account is that given by Mr. R. A. Smith in the *Victoria History of London*. Following Stukeley, he maintains that Watling Street, instead of deviating to the west as Harris thought, continued in a straight line to Greenwich. This seems to be exceedingly likely. The street, however, was aiming for the ford over the Ravensbourne, and not for a supposed ford at Stangate. The form and situation of the ancient villages of Greenwich and Deptford, and the name of the latter, suggest that they clustered round the ford over the Ravensbourne.

Mr. Smith again follows Stukeley in thinking that Watling Street continued its course in the same straight line as far as Stangate. In support of this he states that the road was still visible in St. George's Fields in Stukeley's days, and that it pointed direct to Stangate. There can be no doubt that Stukeley referred to a portion of St. George's Road between the Elephant and Castle and the Bethlehem Hospital. With the possible exception of Edmund Gibson, Stukeley is the only writer who describes this road as Roman, for Thomas Allen's supposed road went in a different direction. Harris, who wrote several years earlier, makes no mention of it, but, on the contrary, distinctly expresses his opinion that Watling Street crossed the Thames at the Horseferry. John Aubrey, Thomas Gale, and Roger Gale, also held the same opinion.

Further evidence in support of the Stangate crossing has been seen in the name itself. But the word *stane*, though undoubtedly often found as part of the names of places on Roman roads, is also often found elsewhere, especially in the South of England.

The crossing of the Watling Street at the Horseferry rests on the fact that there has been a ferry there from time immemorial, whereas there was never, as far as is known, any ferry at Stangate. One of the earliest documents in which this place is mentioned is a charter of 1357, by which Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, granted the Bishop of Rochester leave to construct a "bridge" at Stangate. Its purport is in point of detail open to question, but there can be little doubt that the word "bridge" denoted a landing-place, and not a bridge in the modern sense of the word, and that the grant from the Archbishop was necessary because the crossing at Stangate without the Archbishop's consent would have been an infringement of his right of ferry. The fact that Higden, the monk of Chester who wrote in the fifteenth century, states categorically that Watling Street crossed the Thames to the west of Westminster is a strong argument in favour of the crossing at the Horseferry. This ferry is likely to have taken the place of an ancient ford, which was only passable at low water. It is significant that the river is 100 yards narrower at the Horseferry than at Stangate. The Horseferry is also nearer than the Stangate crossing to the centre of civil activity in both places. In both

places the market was held in or close to the road leading away from the ferry. Stangate, on the other hand, was far from the centre of Lambeth activity, and the north-east end of Westminster opposite Stangate was probably of comparatively modern growth, and chiefly occupied by courtiers and public servants. Its commercial importance seems to have been due to the establishment there of the Woolstaple.

The road from Deptford to the Lambeth Horseferry crossed the highroad from London Bridge to New Cross at St. Thomas Waterings, where it is also crossed by the parish boundary of St. George's, Southwark. It passed through Walworth, which was the nucleus of the parish of Newington, and crossed the highroad from Southwark to Clapham and Ewell at the corner of Kennington Lane. This is where the Clapham road is itself crossed by the parish boundary of Newington. The only portion of this branch of Watling Street which is still used is the small piece of the road, which leads to the ancient ferry, and is still known as Ferry Street. There is some evidence, however, that there was a bridle-path on the site of Watling Street at least as far as St. Thomas Waterings until the middle of the eighteenth century.

As regards the road in Middlesex, there can be little doubt that in Tudor days the old Watling Street still proceeded from the Edgware Road in its southward course along the east side of Hyde Park, through St. James's Park to James Street, passing on its way through the site of Buckingham Palace. James Street was formerly continuous with Horseferry Road, and is so marked on the earliest maps of this district.

The Horseferry Road and some of the roads adjoining it seem to have been the subject of improvements effected in the reign of Charles II.

From the Horseferry a Roman road went to Ludgate with two bends—one at Charing Cross, and another at St. Clement's or Temple Bar. Afterwards a part of this road was probably extended westwards to meet Watling Street at Eye Cross on Constitution Hill. This extension fell into disuse when the road to Staines, which met Watling Street near the Marble Arch, was constructed. The known facts relating to the crossing at Lambeth in no way justify the recent suggestions that Westminster is an older settlement than London.

The road from St. George's Church as far as St. Thomas Waterings was no doubt constructed after Southwark proper had been surrounded with a trench. The road from St. Thomas Waterings to Deptford Bridge is likely, in part at any rate, to have been of a later date. Finally, there is good reason for thinking that the *Noviomagus* of the second Antonine Itinerary was identical with Westminster.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith exhibited, through the courtesy of the Committee of the Norwich Museum, a Viking sword-pommel found in East Anglia.—*Athenaeum*, December 17.



The first monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the session was held on December 12, Professor T. H. Bryce, M.D., presiding. In the first paper Mr. A. O. Curle, secretary, gave an account of the examination of two hut-circles in the Strath of Kildonan, one of which had an earth-house

annexed as part of the original structure. In the second paper, Dr. Joseph Anderson gave a description of a hoard of bronze implements and beads of gold, amber, and glass, recently discovered at Adabrock, parish of Ness, in the island of Lewis. The hoard, which was found by a crofter digging peats, consisted of two socketed axes, a gouge, a tanged chisel, a socketed hammer, a spear-head, and three razor-blades, all of bronze, and one doubly conical bead of gold, two amber beads, and one of greenish glass, with whitish spots. With these objects there were two polishing stones or whetstones, and the whole seemed to have been contained in a vessel of thin bronze, of which only a portion of the rim and of the side towards the bottom remained. Such hoards of bronze implements and other objects may be classed according to their composition as individual property concealed temporarily and not again resumed by the owner, or the property of a travelling merchant, consisting of articles that have not been used, or the hoard of a founder in bronze, consisting of much worn-out and broken implements ready to be melted and remade. This hoard appeared to belong neither to a trader nor a founder, but to be a deposit made by a private individual, including not only his own stock of tools and one weapon, but the personal ornaments of a female member of his family. The fact that there are three razor-blades is paralleled by a similar occurrence of three in a Bronze Age find near Dunbar. This hoard belongs to the latter part of the Bronze Age, which is reckoned to be a few centuries prior to the Christian Era.

The third paper was a report by Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant keeper of the museum, of a survey made by him of the stone circles in Strathearn, Perthshire, with measured plans and drawings obtained under the Gunning Fellowship.

The fourth paper was a description by Mr. Alan Reid of the monuments in Tranent Churchyard, which is both symbolically and artistically the richest in the Lothians.



The second monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on January 9, Mr. W. Garson in the chair. In the first paper Mr. J. Graham, Callander, gave a notice of the discovery of two vessels of clay on the Culbin Sands, Morayshire, one containing wheat, and the other found in a kitchen midden. After describing the formation of the raised beach and the sand-dunes which have covered it, in one of which near the farm of Wellhill the clay vessel was found in fragments, he proceeded to describe the circumstances under which it was discovered that the vessel had contained a quantity of charred wheat. The vessel, which belonged to the same class of ware as the cinerary urns of the Bronze Age, seems to have been about 12 inches in diameter. Fragments of wood charcoal, hammer-stones or grain-pounders, and a calcined scraper of flint, were found, suggesting that the site might have been occupied by a wattle hut. Charred wheat has often been found on Roman sites in Scotland, but wheat of the Bronze Age is only known by three grains embedded in the clay of an urn in a barrow in Yorkshire, and by other grains similarly

embedded in a vessel of Bronze Age type found by Mr. J. E. Cree at North Berwick. The other clay vessel, recovered from a kitchen midden in the same sands, is of cylindrical shape, resembling none of the recognized types of Scottish Bronze Age pottery, though these types have occurred in other kitchen middens in the same neighbourhood. An interesting question arising out of these and other occurrences of pottery of these types is whether there was any difference, or what was the difference, between the sepulchral and the domestic pottery of the Bronze Age. The paper concluded by an elaborate comparison of the Culbin Sands in Morayshire and the Glenluce Sands in Wigtownshire, and the relative prevalence of the different classes of prehistoric relics found on them.

In the second paper Mr. J. E. Cree gave an account of the excavation of a hut-circle on the links near Ackergill Tower, Caithness, which he had examined at the instance of Mrs. Duff Dunbar of Ackergill, a member of the society. The site was within the fringe of sandy dunes bordering the shore, and the structure when laid bare consisted of the remains of an irregularly circular wall, varying from 2 to 4 feet in thickness, enclosing an area of about 12 by 10 feet, having an entrance facing south, and paved with flags. The interior was also roughly paved with irregularly-shaped flags, and inside and to the left of the entrance was a small recess shut off by a stone set on edge. Outside, and also on the left, was a small enclosure with no visible entrance. To the right, outside, was another small recess which appeared to have been used as a cooking-place. The only relics found were a flint core and two implements of iron like punches. In a kitchen midden at the back a bone pin was found.

The third paper was a notice by the Rev. John Stirton, minister of Glamis, of the old Parish Church of Glamis, part of which still stands in the churchyard, and is now used as the burial-place of the Strathmore family.

In the fourth paper Mr. F. T. Macleod gave a notice of the old burying-ground in Inverness, known as the Chapel Yard, with descriptions of some of its most interesting monuments. The cemetery of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Inverness is referred to as far back as A.D. 1361, and it is surprising that the earliest decipherable monument now existing in it dates no farther back than 1604. It records the burial-place of Hester Elliott, spouse to Master Alexander Clerk, minister at Inverness, and daughter of Robert Elliott of Lauristoun in Liddesdale and Lady Jean Stuart, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, who was thus a great-grandniece of Queen Mary, and of the blood royal through her great-grandmother, Lady Jane Hepburn. Other monuments bear heraldic devices or the usual mortuary and trade emblems, sometimes with quaintly-expressed inscriptions or doggerel verses. As early as 1359 there is reference to the cemetery having been used for assemblies of the burghers, and the burgh records furnish proof of this throughout the following centuries; while the session records show that in the eighteenth century it was used for Communion services, and this use has continued occasionally till within the last five years. It was used for a

less worthy purpose after the entry of the Duke of Cumberland's troops into Inverness, as an enclosure for the cattle they drove away from Lord Lovat's estates.



At a meeting of the WORCESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, held in December, papers were read by Mr. F. T. Spackman, on the discovery of Anglo-Saxon antiquities in Worcestershire; by Mr. Lewis Sheppard, on the Saxon wall and the monastic ruins near the south-west corner of Worcester Cathedral; and by Canon Wilson, on King John's Chapel in the cathedral (the last being written by the Hon. Mrs. O'Grady).

The chairman (Mr. Willis Bund), referring to the work of Bishop John Alcock mentioned in the last paper, asked the Society to join in the protest which the parish was making against the restoration—some said the desecration—of the Little Malvern Church, which was a very important piece of John Alcock's work in this neighbourhood. He took a great deal of interest in the Priory at Little Malvern, and put some of his best work on that church. He (the speaker) believed that the present Vicar had a scheme, which had been blessed by the Bishop, for the complete restoration of the church. He was glad to see that the parish declined the other day to apply for a faculty to carry out the Vicar's proposal, and he believed that the patron of the living was opposed to the scheme. Any interference with Bishop Alcock's work, the glass, or the arms which he evidently put there, would be a great disgrace to the diocese. Canon Wilson said they ought to urge that the restoration should not be carried out without the fullest consideration being given to the question of preserving Bishop Alcock's work. The chairman then proposed a resolution, which was ordered to be forwarded to the Bishop, expressing the hope that no restoration of that church would be carried out except one which would preserve all the work of Bishop Alcock, and interfere as little as possible with the fabric, glass, and carvings, in the church. The Dean seconded, and the resolution was carried.



At the annual meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY the Director, Mr. Shirley Fox, gave a brief account of the work accomplished by the Research Committee during the year. They had now obtained almost complete accounts of the amounts of bullion coined from the beginning of the reign of Henry III. to the death of Richard III., and had accumulated material with special reference to the "long-cross" coinage and the reigns of the first three Edwards. Amongst the more important facts which his brother, Mr. Earle Fox, and he had been able to establish were: (1) Identification of the latest variety of the "short-cross" coinage; (2) date of the closing of the provincial mints and introduction of the sceptre type in the "long-cross" coinage; (3) issue by Edward I., for several years after his accession, of "long-cross" coins bearing his father's name; (4) identification and full history of Edward I.'s "new money" of 1279, which included, for the first time, groats and round farthings; (5) history of the great coinage of 1300;

(6) issue of money in the palatinate of Durham by the King's Receiver whenever the temporalities were in the King's hands, and identification of several groups of *sede vacante* coins; (7) separation of the coins of Edward I. and Edward II. The lecturer explained that it would be some time before all the above matters could be treated in detail in the Society's *Journal*, but, in collaboration with his brother, he hoped to contribute instalments from year to year.



At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on January 11, the Rev. P. Minos read a paper on "The Tombs of the Kings at Jerusalem."



On January 4, Miss Russell-Davies lectured before the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on "A Sussex Pilgrimage of the Middle Ages," and on January 6 Mr. A. B. Sewell, lay clerk of the Bradford Parish Church, lectured before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "The Ancient Parish of Bradford." Other meetings have been those of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on December 14, when Mr. Lewis Way contributed a paper on "The Owners of the Great House, Henbury," and on January 16, when Mr. Roland Austin dealt with "Some Gloucestershire Books and their Authors"; and the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY in December, when Dr. Coke Sqaunce lectured on "Daggers, Ancient and Modern."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

VENICE IN THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURIES. By F. C. Hodgson, M.A. With twenty-two maps and illustrations. London: George Allen and Sons, 1910. Crown 8vo., pp. xiv, 648. Price 10s. 6d. net.

It is always difficult to recall the name of Venice without some feeling of regret for its untimely fate. The charm of its position on the islands of a land-locked sea; the rich if meretricious beauty of its mediæval and renaissance architecture; its glories as pictured in the writings of Ruskin or the poems of Byron; and, above all, the memories of those centuries of stirring events which go to make up the history of the Queen of the Adriatic, excite universal sympathy for its sudden fall and the ruthless sacrifice of its independence to gratify a whim or the personal spite of Napoleon in the Treaty of Campo-Formio in 1797. And yet its fate was but too well deserved; for in its

dealings with other nations or with conquered States it was always selfish and tyrannical, and absolutely untrustworthy; while from its outrage on Christendom in its conquest and sack of Constantinople, under the false colours of a Crusader, Europe suffers to this day.

It is impossible to avoid some such reflections as these after reading this second instalment of Mr. Hodgson's valuable history of Venice, embracing as it does nearly the whole of the period which elapsed between the first fall of Constantinople and its second and hardly less disastrous conquest by the Turks in 1453; and nearly the whole period with which he deals is filled with an account of the troubles which Venice inherited in the complications which her interference in the concerns of the Greek Empire had caused. Of these troubles, the most serious were those with Genoa, of which Mr. Hodgson gives the fullest and most interesting details; and although they were brought to a satisfactory issue for the safety of Venice in the War of Choggia, they had been the means of embroiling her in disputes on the Terra Firma which presently banded the European Powers against her in the League of Cambray.

Perhaps the most valuable chapters in the work are those devoted to accounts of the government of the republic, the modes adopted and the officers employed, and the modifications made from time to time by special requirements as they arose; and these chapters are illustrated by reproductions of old prints giving a number of important official ceremonies. The forms employed "by very careful elaboration" for the election of the Doge reveal the suspiciousness of the Venetian character, as among them no one seems to have trusted his neighbour, and anything approaching "honour" seems to have been unknown. From the details given in chapter vii., unfortunately too long to quote, the selection and reselection of committees of electors, the balloting and the individual swearing of the 400 or 500 people engaged in the business, it might be supposed that they were entrusting the Doge with the absolute control of the State; but the *Promissione* to which he had to swear on election, and which gradually grew stricter and stricter, was so circumscribing in its effect as to place the Doge within the control of his advising committees. What Hallam calls "the singular but accurate title" of the Doge, who styled himself "Lord of One-Quarter and One-Eighth of the Roman Empire," is referred to several times by Mr. Hodgson, but with some confusion. On p. 33 we have it as "quarta parte et dimidia"; on p. 118 this is literally translated "one quarter and a half"; on p. 127 it appears as "five-eighths"; while on pp. 132 and 170 it is correctly given as "three-eighths."

The book, beside the history of Venice itself, is full of valuable information on the affairs of the East and the occurrences incidental to the final break-up of the Byzantine Empire and the overthrow by the Turks of the smaller Latin States planted in Greece and Asia Minor at the close of the Crusades, as well as of the Tartar tribes among which the Polos progressed in their journeys to China; and we can only join with the author in expressing our hope that his life may be spared to complete this great and valuable history of Venice.—J. T. P.

VOL. VII.

ENGLISH WOODLANDS AND THEIR STORY. By Houghton Townley. Illustrated by 100 photographs taken by the author. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 309. Price 15s. net.

Antiquaries and serious students of forest lore have not been catered for by Mr. Townley. They will find what they want in Dr. Cox's volume in the "Antiquary's Books" series and elsewhere. The handsome volume before us is for the general reader with a special love of woodland scenery. The text is, perhaps, a trifle slight, but it makes pleasant reading. The earlier chapters treat of the familiar but ever-beautiful home of the Burnham Beeches. Mr. Townley, besides descriptions of that favoured district, and a discussion of the lopping, at some remote period, which produced the pollarded state of so many splendid specimens, also gives a brief account of Burnham Abbey and various anecdotes of well-known people associated with the Beeches. Sheridan and Miss Linley, Mendelssohn, George Grote, and, above all, Mrs. Grote, are among the names which adorn the page. Anecdotes of Mrs. Grote are always amusing. Sydney Smith once said to her, as she was getting into her carriage for a long journey: "Madam, go where you will, do what you like; I have the most unbounded confidence in your *indiscretion*." Mr. Townley recalls, among other amusing items, how her steward, old James, used to tell of his struggles with Mrs. Grote's famous top-boots: "It wasn't so much the boots, or that I hadn't the strength to pull 'em off," he said, "but she *would* sit in a low arm-chair with castors on it, and when I pulled, I dragged her all over the room. When at last they were off, she used to ask what I thought of her foot. She was very proud of it, for it was small; and she had it modelled because of its perfect shape." An amiable vanity, as Mr. Townley remarks. After the Beeches comes Sherwood Forest, with its romantic stories of Robin Hood and his companions; the New Forest, "where they have the straightest roads and the longest miles in England"—straight roads always make long miles—and in connection with which Mr. Townley naturally sketches the history of Beaulieu Abbey, and does justice to the retired, drowsy peacefulness of Beaulieu village, save when invaded by excursionists; Epping and the Forest of Essex; and the Forests of Dean, Windsor, and Savernake. Mr. Townley's pages abound with apt descriptions, and incidental chat regarding famous residents, and legendary, historical, and other associations. But, after all, the very fine photographic illustrations form the real *raison d'être* of the volume. The book is a desirable possession for the plates alone. Mr. Townley has shown excellent judgment and taste in his choice, not only of examples, but of point of view. The results are delightful, for capital photographs have been most beautifully reproduced. Every phase of woodland beauty, in mass or in delicate outline, in single tree or in group of trees, or in solid forest wall, in summer fulness or in wintry snow-clad bareness, here finds exquisite illustration. Near the end are some plates of quaint outgrowths on trees, curious human and animal resemblances in trunk and branch, and the like oddities. The volume makes a beautiful gift-book.

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ANNALS OF THE REIGNS OF MALCOLM AND WILLIAM, KINGS OF SCOTLAND, A.D. 1153-1214. Collected, with Notes and an Index, by Sir A. C. Lawrie, LL.D. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xxxvi, 459. Price 10s. net.

Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie has already won the gratitude of all students of Scottish history by his *Early Scottish Charters Prior to 1153*. He has now brought together a considerable amount of material illustrative of the history of Scotland from 1153 to 1214. In the former year Malcolm, a boy of twelve years of age, succeeded his grandfather, King David. For the sixty years during which Malcolm and his brother William reigned they were almost continuously employed in suppressing rebellions against their mutual authority, and in making strenuous endeavours to consolidate their sturdy little kingdom. When Malcolm ascended the throne he was the feudal vassal of Henry II. of England for the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, whilst his brother William was in the like position for Northumberland. But in 1157, when Malcolm was but a lad of sixteen, he was forced by Henry II. to cede these northern counties, receiving in exchange the comparatively empty honours of the Earldom of Huntingdon, which also marked vassalage to the English sovereign. On William succeeding his brother in 1165, he was speedily summoned to do homage to his Lord, King Henry, and in the following year took part in the English campaign against France. Rebellious against Henry in a vain endeavour to regain Northumberland, William was defeated and taken prisoner. Peace was only secured with terms that included the definite surrender of the independence of the kingdom, whilst the chief castles were garrisoned by the English. For sixteen years William and his subjects were treated with every indignity by Henry. On Richard I.'s accession the relationships with Scotland became less strained, for the English King, being in need of money, accepted 10,000 marks from William in exchange for certain vassal rights. Under King John, however, the old indignities were resumed, and it was not until some time after William's death in 1214 that Scotland attained to any genuine degree of independence.

There are no Scottish State papers prior to 1286. On the death of Alexander III. in that year a great mass of State records were given up to John Balliol, by order of Edward I. as guardian; these have all perished. Sir Archibald Lawrie has collected his material for this substantial volume from two meagre Scotch chronicles—those of Melrose and Holyrood—from a few original charters, and from copies of many others preserved in monastic chartularies or episcopal registers; and more especially from numerous passages in the English chronicles of such men as John of Hexham, Reginald of Durham, William of Newburgh, and Roger de Hoveden, as well as from others of less-known repute. The text is supplied with an abundance of careful notes, and there is an admirably comprehensive index.

Scholars on both sides the Border will welcome this material addition to the orderly story of the development of both nations during the close of the twelfth century and the initial period of its successor.

Various charters and bulls herein set forth show clearly the difference of both laws and customs in the two countries. For instance, a letter of Innocent III., circa 1210, in answer to questions regarding the sanctuary of churches in Scotland, shows that criminal serfs taking refuge in churches had to be restored to their masters, but that freemen, not being public robbers or night marauders, were not to be taken by force, and that rectors should obtain for them life and limb. The practice in England at this time differed materially and was more merciful. Scotland knew nothing of the English custom of Abjuration of the Realm by sanctuary seekers.

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ASPECTS OF DEATH IN ART. By F. Parkes Weber, M.A., M.D. With fifty-eight figures in the text. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1910. 8vo., pp. viii, 160. Price 5s. net.

The title, as placed at the head of this notice, is an abbreviation of that which appears upon the title-page of this strikingly interesting book; but the idea which the author has had in mind is better explained in the Preface by the remark that the volume is intended to be an essay "not on the iconography of death, but on the mental attitudes towards the idea of death, and the various ways in which the idea of death has, or may be supposed to have, affected the living individual—his mental and physical state, and especially the direction and force of his action—as illustrated by minor works of art, especially medals, engraved gems, jewels, etc." This explanation is necessary because the fact that the book consists of a series of articles reprinted, revised and enlarged, from the *Numismatic Chronicle* might lead some readers to suppose that its interest is mainly of a technical kind, and that its appeal is only to numismatic students. They will no doubt appreciate from the specialist side so thorough a monograph on one small aspect of their favourite study; but the book really appeals to a much wider circle because of its treatment of aspects of death in art from the human side. The subject is one which has exercised the thoughts of men in all ages, and the expression of those thoughts in engraved art is of the deepest interest to all of us simply as human beings. The emblems, the suggestions, the representations of death, are wonderfully varied—varied in feeling, in motive, in intention, and in outlook. The "degraded Epicureanism" of some Roman examples; the simple beauty of some Greek reliefs; the gracefully melancholy suggestiveness of others; the lugubrious ghastliness of mediæval conceptions; the grotesque and often horrible forms of the numerous *memento mori* devices—all find illustration or description here. Dr. Weber has had the assistance of many numismatic specialists, and his own researches have been thorough and far-reaching. The result is a volume of singular interest and suggestiveness, in which the examples are classified and arranged very carefully so as to illustrate the many different stand-points from which death has been viewed, and the many different effects the contemplation of death has had on the human mind. Incidentally, a great many historical events are medallically illustrated in these pages. We have to thank Dr. Weber for a work of

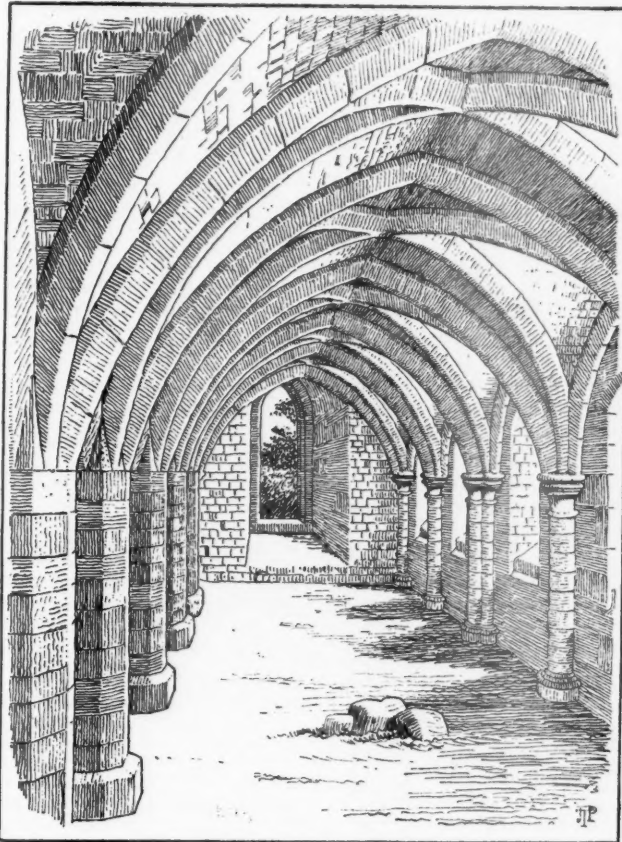
deep and lasting interest. There is a good index, and the many illustrations are admirably produced.

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MEMORIALS OF OLD DURHAM. Edited by H. R. Leighton. With many illustrations. London: *George Allen and Sons*, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 264. Price 15s. net.

This worthy successor to a notable series of volumes opens with a Historical Introduction by the Rev. Dr.

the reader will naturally turn first are "Durham Cathedral," by Canon Greenwell; "Finchale Priory," by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry; and "The Castles and Halls of Durham," by the editor. No one is more competent to write on the grandly placed cathedral than the veteran Canon, who here briefly sketches the history of the building, and then describes in detail the architectural features of the fabric. Mr. Tavenor-Perry is equally at home in dealing with the history



FINCHALE PRIORY: CRYPT UNDER REFECTORY.

Gee, Master of University College, Durham. In it the writer gives a sketch of the history of the famous bishopric, which formerly included within the county certain districts now merged in the neighbouring counties. The great commercial and industrial developments, which date from the eighteenth century, are just alluded to, but the history of the Palatinate See, which was in many ways a little semi-independent kingdom, is clearly traced. Other articles to which

of the Priory, which is now one of the most picturesque of ruins. The paper is illustrated by a number of the author's own clever pen-and-ink drawings, one of which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page. The castles and halls so well described by Mr. Leighton include many names rich in historical and other interest, as well as others well worth describing, but less known to fame. These three papers specially attract us, but they are very far from

exhausting the interest of this well-edited volume. There is a capital paper on "Monkwearmouth and Jarrow," by the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, and another, which deserves special notice, carefully working out the "Topography of Durham" by taking one main county road after another, which is supplied by Miss M. Hope Dodds. "Monumental Inscriptions," by Mr. Edwin Dodds, brings together a varied and remarkable collection. We rather grudge the space accorded to Mrs. Apperley's "Folklore of the County of Durham," because so much of the lore recorded is not in the least distinctive of the county; but Miss Cockburn's account of "The Legends of Durham" well justifies itself. In the "Durham Associations of John Wesley" the Rev. T. C. Dale prints extracts from a number of the great preacher's letters which will be new to many readers, and which give interesting glimpses of their writer's personality. Other papers are "Place-Names in the Durham Dales," by Mr. W. M. Egglestone; "The Parish Churches of Durham"—a selection only—by Mr. Wilfrid Leighton; and "The Old Families of Durham," by the editor. The volume, like its predecessors, is sufficiently indexed and beautifully illustrated. Among the illustrations we notice with special pleasure many views from old prints and drawings, and a fine portrait of William James, Bishop of Durham 1606-1617, reproduced for the first time from the painting at Lambton Castle.

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THE WORLD OF HOMER. By Andrew Lang. With illustrations. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1910. Crown 8vo., pp. xviii, 306. Price 6s. 6d. net.

For a blend of learning and enjoyment Mr. Andrew Lang's new volume on Homer may be cordially commended. The abundant and varied footnotes prove the industry of its compiler. The zest with which he discusses the baffling problems of "women's costume" or contrasts a *mêlée* of Homeric warriors with a Rugby football scrimmage declares that industry to have been a labour of love. To many the lively citation of instances culled from other literature of every age and clime, which distinguishes Mr. Lang's text as that of a wide and deep reader, will prove a welcome addition to a book of essays on an early Greek age. We learn, for example, that "the tassets of Dugald Dalgetty (1645) were thigh-pieces, or *cuisse*s, as in seventh to sixth century Greek art"; or that "in the French *Chansons de Geste* of 1080-1300, Charlemagne (*circa* 814), a perfectly historical character to us, has become almost as mythical as Arthur to the poets." Mr. Lang is, of course, upon the main question still puzzled to think "how Legion made the *Iliad*, with no Homer, no one great genius, but in some incomprehensible manner of combination." In his successive chapters on Homer's World, the Homeric Land and Peoples, the Homeric World in Peace and War, the armour, the dress, the tools, the temples, the religion and the burial of the aristocracy of which the two great poems tell, he has borrowed light from even the most recent discoveries, such as those of Mr. R. M. Dawkins at Sparta. His own inquiry is, as one would expect, literary rather than archaeological, but his volume

shows how great is the ancillary service of archaeology to such an investigation. The small but carefully chosen set of illustrations from actual relics of the age, including the Tiryns fashion-plate for a "Princess-frock," give a vivid actuality to the theme. The book becomes a welcome addition to the library corner reserved for one's original text and one's particular fancy in translation, be it Butcher and Lang or Sam Butler. It is worthily printed, and a scrupulous proof-reader might be pardoned for passing a worse slip than the attribution, on p. 247, to Agamemnon, however intoxicated by a princely passion, of Briseis as a "*mead of honour*"!

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HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN CAMBRIDGE AND ELY. By the Rev. E. Conybeare. Many illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs. London: Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1910. Crown 8vo., pp. xviii, 439. Price 6s.

The area dealt with in this volume is somewhat more restricted than has been usual in most of its predecessors, and the two towns, Cambridge and Ely, occupy a large share of the space, the latter taking up roughly a fifth of the volume and Cambridge well over a third. But no reader will see anything disproportionate in the arrangement of the various parts of the book. Visitors to Cambridge will find the chapters devoted to the colleges and churches of the University town admirably done. The histories of the foundations and of their subsequent fortunes are well told, while the more purely topographical details are given lucidly and helpfully. In this connection the folding plan of Cambridge at the beginning of the book will be found very useful. Mr. Conybeare also does full justice to the glories of Ely, and gives a detailed account of the history of the cathedral and see. On pp. 337-340 are many interesting particulars of the clothing (the expensiveness of which may surprise some readers), the household gear, food, drink, and daily life of the monks of Ely Abbey, taken from the monastic rolls, which, to the number of 288, with many other valuable muniments, are preserved in Ely and elsewhere. Although Cambridge and Ely occupy together well over half the volume, the remaining chapters, which deal with the comparatively little-known villages and smaller towns of the county, are by no means negligible. Mr. Conybeare remarks in his Preface that "few counties better repay exploration than Cambridgeshire"; and the chapters which give details of the byways of the county, especially of the many attractive and most interesting old village churches, amply justify the remark. Newmarket is, of course, known to all the world, and one or two other places are fairly familiar, but Mr. Conybeare's pages chronicle and reveal much regarding the villages which will be new to very many of his readers. Moreover, anyone who may take up the book with the idea that the county is simply flat and bare and uninteresting, will find that off the highways there may be found a wealth of picturesque beauty. Mr. Conybeare has contributed a very useful book to a capital series. The volume bears witness to much learning unostentatiously worn, and pleasantly and deftly conveyed. We have left the illustrations to the last, but to many they may be

the chief attraction of the volume. Certainly, Mr. Griggs has never done better work. In these delightful pencil drawings he seems to have caught and preserved the charm of college and church, of ancient bridge and lovely oriel, of village fane and cathedral grandeur. We had noted a number as special examples of delicately beautiful drawing, but it is hard to particularize where all are so good. We very heartily commend the volume.

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A BOOK OF OLD CAROLS. Edited by H. J. L. J. Massé and C. K. Scott. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1910. 8vo., two vols. in one, pp. 27, 24. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This tall, slim volume will greatly interest musicians and musical antiquaries. Mr. Massé has selected the carols, Mr. Scott being responsible for the arrangement of the music, from many foreign folk-song and similar publications, with one or two from English sources. Among the latter are "God rest you, merry gentlemen," a traditional West of England air, based on a carillon tune which chimes pleasingly, and "Qui creavit cœlum, lully, lully, lu," sung as a processional by the nuns of St. Mary, Chester, and probably the earliest carol composed in England. The foreign examples will for the most part be new even to amateurs of the curious and rare in music. The text of each is printed with the music, but the editors have thoughtfully added useful literal translations of the Flemish, Basque, Swedish, Provençal, and Spanish examples. It is sufficient to name this to show how eclectic Mr. Massé's work has been. Many of the musical effects are quaint and strange, but no example is without its interest. The book is so useful an addition to the antiquarian section of the library of musical history that we hope the editors will be encouraged to pursue their researches and to publish the results.

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THE ARTS AND CRAFTS OF OUR TEUTONIC FOREFATHERS. By G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. 130 illustrations and 22 maps. London and Edinburgh: *T. N. Fowles*, 1910. Small 4to., pp. xviii, 250. Price 5s. net.

Professor Baldwin Brown explains that the object of this volume of "The Arts and Crafts of the Nations" series "is to offer to the general reader a survey of the subject of early Teutonic art and craftsmanship, and to the student an introduction to the further pursuit of it"; and he most satisfactorily accomplishes his task in a few clearly-written and well-illustrated chapters dealing with the character and migrations of the race, the peculiarities and technical processes of its crafts, and the manner in which they may have had their artistic productions affected by the arts of the surrounding countries. The chapter which deals with the migrations and settlements shows, by the aid of a series of maps, how the various branches of the race—the Goths, Vandals, and Suevi; the Burgundians, Lombards, and Franks—wandered east and west along the northern frontiers of the Roman Empire, before they began those attacks upon it in which it was overwhelmed. Among these branches of the race he points out the important part played by the Goths, who laid the

foundations of Teutonic art during the period when they were brought by their wanderings "into touch with the flourishing seats of ancient classic civilization on the northern shores of the Black Sea," and at the same time they seem also to have invented that Runic system the characters of which are derived from the letters of the Greco-Roman alphabet. All through their migrations the Goths preserved the physical characteristics ascribed to the Germans by classical writers, "so that in the stately form of Professor Oscar Montellius and the blonde hair and grey eyes of Christine Nilsson we can recognize the genuine type." In the chapter on technical processes and the materials used, we see the wide range of the decoration applied at this early period to bronze alone, embracing damascening, tausia-work and plating, chasing, filigree, and granulated work, as well as niello and all the modes of enamelling, encrusted, champlévé and cloisonné, as practised in romanesque and mediæval art. The book, which is clearly printed and well got up, should prove invaluable to all students as well as professors of arts and crafts.

J. T. P.

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THE CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON. Transcribed and abstracted by Percy C. Rushen. London: *Phillimore and Co., Ltd.*, 1910. 8vo., pp. xii, 114. Price 8s. 6d.

Mr. Rushen has earned already a reputation for careful work. His book on *The Form of Letters Patent* and his interesting contributions to "The Genealogist's Pocket Library" stamp him as a writer who weighs every word before committing it to paper. Genealogists are, therefore, to be congratulated on his having undertaken the much needed work of recording the tombstone inscriptions in the City of London. Many of these are nearly illegible, and much judgment must have been necessary to draw the line between what can be read and what can be only imagined. Mr. Rushen's Introduction contains one sentence which appeals to us as a delightful peep into the accurately observing mind of an author who is a chartered patent agent *cum* genealogist:

"After the dry spring and summer of 1899, during which acidulous matter was deposited upon all the buildings of our city, the writer observed during the first autumnal storm of that year the frothy ebullition upon the limestone walls of a City church, due to the action of the diluted acid upon the carbonate of lime of the structure."

The only adverse criticism which it is necessary to make concerns the method of publication of this book. We learn that a very limited number of copies has been printed, and understand that this is the reason for the book's comparatively high price. In view of the large number of genealogists and others interested in the memorials of the City of London, the publishers would have been well advised to have made the issue four times as large, and to have halved the price. However, as Messrs. Phillimore appear from this work to have seen at last the futility of issuing genealogical works of reference without indexes, we suppose we must stifle our grumble.

THE HEART OF WESSEX. Described by Sidney Heath; pictured by E. W. Haslehurst. Twelve coloured plates. London: *Blackie and Son, Ltd.*, 1910. Large square 8vo., pp. 64. Price 2s. net.

Under the general title of "Beautiful England," Messrs. Blackie are publishing an attractive series of colour books at a remarkably low price, of which series the volume before us is a pleasant example. Nothing shows more the extraordinary advances which have been made in the art of colour-printing in recent years than the fact that such a volume as this, containing a dozen really beautiful plates, delicately and truthfully coloured, can be sold at such a price as a humble florin. An evening view of Wool House, the old manor-house of Mr. Hardy's Turber-villes; a far-stretching view of Weymouth and Portland; and the frontispiece of Dorchester from the Meadows, are among the plates which please us most, but all are good. The other subjects are Hangman's Cottage, Dorchester; Puddletown; Bere Regis; Portisham; Gateway, Foxwell Manor-house; Lul-worth Cove; Wareham; Corfe Castle; and Poole Harbour from Studland. The text is supplied by Mr. Sidney Heath, who is thoroughly at home in Wessex, and so alive to the scenic charms, as well as the historical and literary associations of Dorchester and its neighbourhood, that his pleasant periods, together with Mr. Haslehurst's charming pictures, may well draw to the Heart of Wessex many who have not yet experienced for themselves the many attractions of that delightful region. On p. 53 "Mulock" should be "Muloch."

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Mr. T. N. Foulis, of London and Edinburgh, has issued a second edition of Professor Flinders Petrie's admirable handbook on *The Arts and Crafts of Ancient Egypt* (price 5s. net), originally published, and noticed in the *Antiquary*, about a year ago. The book is written with such thorough knowledge and mastery of detail, and with such sympathy and insight, that we are not surprised at the warm welcome which it has received. This second edition is enriched by an additional chapter on "Egypt's Place in the Art of the World," in which Professor Petrie briefly summarizes the characteristics of Cretan (so far as is yet known), Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Celtic and Northern, and other more modern forms of art, with the object of showing that the standard of Greece—"the tyranny of the Hellene," he calls it—must not be taken as the sole measure of art; that it is meaningless "to contrast the excellence of one national art with another. Each country has to confess that it has only fully expressed one aspect out of many in the immense range of human life." The bearing of these considerations upon the so-called limitations of Egyptian art is obvious, and is forcibly put. This new chapter distinctly adds to the value of a valuable book.

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Mr. Henry Frowde issues in the usual pamphlet form, extracted from vol. iv. of the *Proceedings* of the British Academy, Professor Ridgeway's suggestive

paper entitled *Minos the Destroyer rather than the Creator of the so-called "Minoan" Culture of Cnossus* (price 2s. net). The title explains itself. There can be no doubt that the convenient adjective "Minoan" has been and is being used somewhat too loosely, and Professor Ridgeway's protest against its application "to the whole of the Bronze Age culture of the Aegean" is not without justification. The main thesis of this able paper, as set out in the title, cannot be discussed here. It is sufficient to say that no student of the problems connected with the early civilization of the Mediterranean and the East, as suggested and as affected by the Cretan discoveries, can neglect Professor Ridgeway's closely-reasoned, well-referenced pages. The paper is a very valuable contribution to the growing literature of one of the most fascinating of archaeological themes.

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No. 2 of the Publications of the Canadian Archives, lately issued by the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa, is an important *Inventory of the Military Documents in the Canadian Archives*, prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Cruikshank. These papers appear to be of very varied degrees of importance, and to relate to a great variety of matters, civil as well as military. The *Inventory* will be very useful to future writers on almost every aspect of Canadian history and development.

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The Architectural Review, December, contains some clever and charming pencil sketches by Mr. Harold Falkner of the picturesque old town of Lyme Regis; a finely illustrated paper on S. Ambrogio at Milan, by Mr. G. B. Toschl; and, among other things, two page drawings of Rye, by Mr. F. J. Watson Hart. The January issue has an article on "Greenwich Hospital," with many capital illustrations, and some beautiful photographs of the lovely old gardens at Loseley Place, Surrey. Among the contents of the *Essex Review*, January, are an illustrated article on Thomas Frye, painter, mezzotint-engraver, and pioneer in the production of china in this country; and a sketch of "Historic Braintree." The *Musical Antiquary* has a very readable paper by the versatile Dr. J. C. Bridge on "A Great English Choir-Trainer: Captain Henry Cooke," with a song and part of an anthem as examples of his compositions. Mr. H. J. W. Tillyard sends the first part of a learned study of "Greek Church Music." The Byzantine Musical System has been studied much less in this country than abroad, and Mr. Tillyard's treatment—bibliographical, historical, and illustrative—of a difficult subject should do something to revive interest in an important branch of musical history. Other interesting contributions are "Tommaso Giordani: an Italian Composer in Ireland," by Mr. W. J. Lawrence; and "The Chapel Royal Anthem Book of 1635." This is an exceptionally strong number of the *Musical Antiquary*. The January issue of *Travel and Exploration* is full of varied interest. The principal exploration article deals with Malay klongs and rivers, while there are sketches of travel in Finland, India, Palestine, among Flemish

cities and elsewhere, as well as a graphic sketch of life in Wei-Hai-Wei, and other readable items. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, December, and *American Antiquarian*, July-September.



Correspondence.

SANTA MARIA DE SAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

HAVING recently returned from an architectural tour in Northern Spain, in the course of which I paid a visit to the church of Sar at Santiago, I read with much interest the article by Mr. J. Harris Stone in the November number of the *Antiquary*, in which he deals with that very remarkable monument. The church, by the way, is no longer collegiate, but simply parochial.

Whilst not absolutely contradicting Mr. Stone's theory as to the leaning pillars being the result of the foundations having given way, and not, to quote the sacristan, "un capricho del arquitecto," it appears to me that the former has not quite made out his case. Mr. Stone quotes the well-known leaning towers of Pisa and Bologna in support of his contention; but a comparison, surely, between so great a structure as the Tower of Pisa, loftier than some of our cathedral spires, and a little church only some 30 feet in height, is hardly satisfactory.

The church as it now stands, a nave of three aisles, each terminating eastwards in an apse—the southernmost has been mutilated—without either triforium or clerestory, was doubtless intended to be barrel-vaulted throughout, as there is a transverse arch supported by half-shafts engaged with each pier. It is known that the existing vaulting is much later than the arcades, having been put up, I believe, in the fifteenth century—a fact, probably, which has led a recent lady writer on Galicia to refer to it as "Gothic" vaulting. But is it conceivable that the builders would have capped these leaning arcades with a ponderous roof of granite unless they had known that there was no question of subsidence? What would a modern builder do if called upon to roof a church the foundation of whose piers had given way, but which might, it was thought, still stand for a time? He would put up the lightest timber construction that was practicable, and for the outer covering would, if he could get them, substitute slates for pantiles. I need hardly remind Mr. Stone of certain Dutch churches where a wooden vault has been constructed instead of a stone one through fear of the weight being too much for a marshy site.

Again, if we assume the correctness of Mr. Stone's theory, how is it that the walls, not only of the side-aisles and the west front—the latter, I believe, is a restoration—but those of the major and minor apses as well, show no sign of deflection? Even the beautiful cloister arcades are perfectly plumb. There could hardly have been a wholesale rebuilding of the church

when the vaults were erected. Admittedly, a barrel vault exercises a more even pressure than the intermittent thrusts of a ribbed quadripartite vault; but the thrusts of the former are met but very imperfectly by the massive buttresses to which Mr. Stone alludes, the leaning piers having to take a big share of the weight. And if not of purpose and design, how is one to account for the marvellous regularity of these bowing pillars? In a manner that can only be described as neat and orderly, the north arcades lean to the north, and the south arcades lean to the south.

And now for a final piece of evidence, which, however, I was unable to test personally beyond a cursory glance. The bases and plinths are covered by modern flooring. An excavation has, however, been made near the base of one of the northern piers. I had to take the sacristan's word that its plinth and foundations had been found to be perfectly plumb, but have no reason to doubt the word of an intelligent man, who took the liveliest interest in his church, and who probably knew at least as much about it as such strolling foreigners as ourselves. If even we have here one of those feats of underpinning which some archaeologists are so fond of attributing to the mediæval builders, one is met by the economic argument that so much reconstruction would have cost more than pulling down the entire church and rebuilding it.

Mr. Stone mentions several objects of interest in the church, which, apart from its curious architecture, make it well worth a pilgrimage. To these I may add the granite effigies of several Galician ecclesiastics. Some, instead of lying with folded hands, are represented as clasping a book; one, that of an Archbishop, had eighteen crosses sculptured on its pallium. Santiago and its neighbourhood are a veritable paradise for the antiquary.

O. H. LEENEY.

Hove.

"COUNTY CHURCHES: NORFOLK."

TO THE EDITOR.

I agree with all that your reviewer says, in your January part, of the excellent commencement of the series of "County Churches" which is made by these two handy little volumes. Unfortunately, however, they show unmistakable evidence of having been produced with unnecessary haste. In the first place, there is an appalling list of *Errata* on pp. xiv, xvii, and xviii of Vol. I., and in the second place I have noted the following additional misstatements or misprints:

Vol. I., p. 78, l. 17, S. Creake: for sacristy read sacristy; l. 23, for 1770-80 read 1270-80.

P. 80: "The octagonal font," says Dr. Cox, under Fakenham, "has . . . on the shaft the crowned initials P (for SS. Peter and Paul), which also appear above the west entrance of the tower." This should be "the monogram DL (written P), surmounted by a crown, for duchy of Lancaster." Fakenham is in the duchy, and its correct name is Fakenham-Lancaster. The reference on p. 21 should be corrected accordingly.

Under East and West Rudham, p. 82, l. 23, insert "south transept" between "aisles" and "south porch."

P. 82, l. 30, after "fourteenth century," insert: "below which, and on a level with the piscina of the chantry altar, is a low-side window, now blocked."

In accordance with this, insert "East Rudham" in the list on p. 23, and note that "the best opinion" now holds that "low-side windows have reference to the demonology of the Middle Ages. The demons were very active, and strongly addicted to body-snatching and other grave-disturbing propensities. To obviate these a cross was placed upon the gable of chancel or chantry to guard the churchyard by day (the fine example at East Rudham represents the demons being crushed beneath the feet of the Crucified), and the 'low-side window,' with its movable wooden panel, was intended for a lantern to guard the churchyard by night, the demons being, naturally, afraid of light." (See the interesting monograph, "On Low-Side Windows," by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, published in *Archæologia Eliana*, 1901.)

P. 83: West Rudham Church has no "south porch."

P. 84: There are some beautiful fragments of fifteenth-century glass in the fine Perpendicular windows in the north wall of the nave.

P. 111, ll. 25, 26, Great Yarmouth, read: "The extreme length is 236 feet (not 3,236 feet!), and the breadth is 112 feet."

Vol. II., p. 112, l. 8, East Dereham: for seventeenth century read seventh century.

These errors are what a rapid glance through the volumes has enabled me to detect. I do not pretend to have visited every church in Norfolk, so there may be others, and I am sure Dr. Cox will be only too pleased to have them pointed out, with a view to their correction in any future edition. He is so rapid and so voluminous a writer that it would be amazing if mistakes did not occur, but, notwithstanding, I heartily echo your reviewer's closing remark, that "Ecclesiologists will await the succeeding volumes with impatience."

H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY.

East Rudham,
Norfolk.

THE STORY OF THE BATTLE OF EDINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

May I be allowed to make a very brief statement with regard to the letter written by "Your Reviewers" of my book on the Battle of Edington? They say: "The open letters written to the *Athenæum* by other writers in frank support of the views which Mr. Greswell was advocating were so evidently 'in co-operation' with him that their assistance should have been acknowledged in mentioning the correspondence, even if the co-operation were unasked." Now, let us see what really was written to the *Athenæum*. By the courtesy of the Editor I was allowed to contribute no fewer

than eight letters of considerable length to its columns, the first dated August 18, 1906, the last October 24, 1908, a correspondence lasting over two years, and containing my own individual researches and opinions on the site of the famous battle-field. In the *Athenæum* of September 7, 1907, appeared a solitary letter (not "letters"), signed by the Rev. C. Whistler and Mr. Albany Major, which really was a kind of appendix to a contribution of my own, with which I had nothing whatever to do. Neither Mr. Whistler nor Mr. Major is a Somerset man or a Somerset archæologist, nor have they made the slightest contribution of any value whatever to the history of the county. Mr. Major is an utter stranger to the county, and Mr. Whistler, I believe, writes Danish stories for boys, with the scenes of his very entertaining and romantic imagination laid, somewhat promiscuously, in Somerset. But he has been only a "bird of passage." However, these gentlemen concluded their joint communication about the Battle of Edington to the *Athenæum* thus: "In fact, the evidence for the Polden Hill site and a Somerset campaign has never been fully gone into [?] . . . they [Messrs. Whistler and Major] hope to be in a position to bring forward their reasons for this opinion in some more definite, and perhaps public, manner shortly." As I had been considering the evidence for the Polden site for about twelve years in the *Proceedings* of the Somerset Archæological Society, and had already sketched the plan of the Alfred campaign in my *Land of Quantock*, published in 1903, I hardly thought the valuable "co-operation" of the diggers of Hubba's mound was worth mentioning. Naturally, I ignored them, and left them to bring forward their reasons "in a public manner" and according to their own ideas.

WILLIAM GRESWELL.

Dodington Rectory,
January 9, 1911.

We cannot print any more letters on this subject.
—EDITOR.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.